

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 092

11 May 1983

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NAKASONE RETURNS HOME FROM ASEAN VISIT

OW101243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returned home Wednesday night after reassuring leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that Japan will never become a military power. A special jetliner carrying the prime minister and his party flew back to Haneda Airport at 9:26 p.m.

Nakasone had left Tokyo April 30 for the 11-day tour of Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia which make up ASEAN, and the British protectorate of Brunei.

At each ASEAN capital, Nakasone held talks with his hosts and stressed anew that Japan's defense buildup is solely designed to establish self-defense capability. He also made it clear that Japan's sealane defense policy covering 1,000 nautical miles from its shores does not extend to any Southeast Asian region. Nakasone also pledged Japan's policy of maintaining close relations with ASEAN.

The visit to the ASEAN countries was Nakasone's third overseas tour since assuming office in November last year. Earlier, he visited Seoul and Washington. He is scheduled to leave for the United States late this month to attend the summit of industrialized democracies at Williamsburg, Virginia.

JAPAN, PRC TO HEIGHTEN NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION

OW090119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 9 KYODO -- Japan and China are planning to step up their cooperation in the field of nuclear power generation centering on the Chinese project to build a 300,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant in Qinshan, Zhejiang Province, industry sources said Monday. The sources said that on the basis of a 1981 bilateral memorandum on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the two countries have been exchanging an increasingly number of experts.

China wants to build several large-scale nuclear power plants with a combined capacity of 10 million kilowatts by the year 2000, they said. It is now proceeding to set up such plants in eastern and southern regions where resources such as oil and coal are sparse, the sources said.

Besides the Qinshan plant, China plans to construct two similar plants with a capacity of 900,000 kilowatts each in Guangdong and two plants using a combination of thermal and nuclear power with a capacity of 120,000 kilowatts each within the complex of Shanghai-Jinshan Petrochemical Corp. The sources said the Qinshan plant was designed to have a pressurized water reactor and a container made of pre-stressed concrete such as that employed at Tsuruga No. 2 plant of the semigovernmental Japan Atomic Power Co.

Chinese experts are scheduled to visit Japan in September on an inspection tour of Japanese nuclear power plants and are expected to carefully study this plant, they said. The tour will also cover the Takahama No. 3 and No. 4 plants of Kansai Electric Power Co. and the Kawachi No. 1 plant of Kyushu Electric Power Co. according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the Japanese atomic energy industry is not showing much interest in the Guangdong nuclear power plants to be constructed jointly by China's relevant ministries, Guangdong Provincial government and Hong Kong's China Light and Power Co. China has said it would purchase the necessary equipment from foreign makers. French, American and British companies are reportedly approaching China with their offers but Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. and other Japanese makers have not followed suit. The sources said Japanese companies might participate in the project only in the form of exporting a nuclear reactor pressure vessel or subcontracting for some of the equipment.

U.S. ADMIRAL FOLEY, TANIKAWA HOLD TALKS

OW101141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 10 KYODO -- Admiral S.R. Foley, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Tuesday urged Japan's defense chief Kazuo Tanikawa to build another air base for the U.S. Naval Force's aircraft at the earliest possible date to take the place of the present Atsugi Air Station in Kanagawa Prefecture. The request was made by Foley when he paid a courtesy call on Tanikawa at the latter's office in the defense agency Tuesday evening.

Foley is visiting Japan for the second time since the beginning of this year after an earlier visit in January. He is here this time to attend the installation ceremony for Vice Adm. James R. Hogg as new commander of the Seventh Fleet, succeeding Vice Adm. M. Staser Holcomb.

Foley asked Tanikawa for the Japanese Government's efforts to ensure the U.S. naval aircrafts' nighttime landing and take-off practice by securing another air base. At present, nighttime practice is prohibited by Japanese aviation authorities at the Atsugi out of consideration for the effect on local residents around the air station.

The U.S. Seventh Fleet authorities have repeatedly asked that the Japanese Government secure a substitute base for U.S. naval aircraft attached to the aircraft carrier Midway belonging to the Seventh Fleet. Yokosuka Naval Base in Kanagawa Prefecture is designated as the flattop's home port.

In reply, Tanikawa said that the government would do its best to pick a new site. But he told Foley it could take some time before the government could provide a new air field for the U.S. Navy authorities, because Japanese territory is rather limited, and this complicates arrangements.

During the meeting Foley expressed his thanks for the Japanese Government's efforts enabling the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise to visit Sasebo port in western Kyushu last month for provisioning and recreation for its crewmen. He also expressed his satisfaction that a projected joint maneuver by vessels of the maritime self-defense force of Japan and the U.S. Navy is going ahead as scheduled.

ENTRY OF NORTH KOREAN OFFICIALS PERMITTED

OW110335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 11 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Wednesday confirmed the Japanese Government has permitted representatives of North Korea to attend a regular meeting of the Asia-African Legal Consultative Committee [AALCC] starting next Monday here. Japan has permitted representatives of North Korea to attend a regular meeting of the Asia-African Legal Consultative Committee [AALCC] starting next Monday here. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea and has been restricting personnel exchanges except in the cultural and economic fields. This rare decision followed the first official-level contacts between China and South Korea in a hijacking case involving a Chinese civil airliner forced to land last week in South Korea.

According to ministry sources, the North Korean delegation to the 23rd meeting of the AALCC will comprise three legal experts. (Yi Chun-ok), deputy director of the Law Institute of the Korean Academy of Social Sciences, will head the delegation, they said.

The sources insisted there was no political consideration involved in granting the visas as the North Korean delegates, though nominated by the Pyongyang authorities, will participate in the Tokyo meeting in a private capacity. South Korea is also to attend the meeting, they noted. For the first time for both North and South Korean officials to attend an international forum in Japan.

The Legal Consultative Committee is a working-level forum to exchange views among Asian and African countries on international laws, according to ministry officials.

'TUG-OF-WAR' OVER GENERAL ELECTIONS IMMINENT

OW101135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 10 KYODO -- A new tug-of-war over whether there will be general elections loomed Tuesday within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone brought the question of a dissolution of the House of Representatives to the fore with remarks in Malaysia Monday that could be interpreted to mean there might be general elections after September. Before setting out on his official tour of the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) April 30, Nakasone put an end to speculation that simultaneous elections of the house of representatives and house of councillors would be held in the summer. However, Nakasone touched on the issue of elections in a meeting with Japanese reporters in Kuala Lumpur Monday, saying that there will be no lower house elections before September.

Leaders opposed to the prime minister within his ruling party Tuesday ruled out the possibility of general elections in September. But some conservative members belonging to the faction led by former prime minister Kakuei Tanaka expressed the belief that Nakasone meant he might dissolve the 511-member lower house and seek a new mandate in September. The conservative party holds a comfortable majority of 284 seats in the powerful House of Representatives. Tanaka, who has been on trial for allegedly receiving yen 500 million from Lockheed Corp. of the United States, is a strong advocate of simultaneous upper and lower house elections.

Half of the 252-member upper house will be up for election this summer.

The LDP scored a landslide victory in what Japanese call "double elections" in the summer of 1980.

Conservative factions opposed to Nakasone contend that the prime minister will not dissolve the legislature in September because that would be too close to the verdict the Tokyo District Court is expected to issue in Tanaka's trial. Although no date has been set, it is generally believed that the court will hand down its ruling sometime in October. Tanaka's supporters believe an election before the court's verdict would give the ex-premier strong ammunition to fend off any opposition call for his resignation from his lower house seat. Tanaka has successfully won reelection to the lower house since his trial started in 1977.

Toshio Komoto, former director general of the economic planning agency and the head of an LDP faction opposed to Nakasone, said he is against holding elections in September because there is no valid reason to dissolve the House of Representatives. Junya Yano, secretary general of opposition Komeito, told a news conference that he does not believe there will be elections in September. Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party, said his party has prevented the ruling party from holding simultaneous elections. But he urged his party members to make all out efforts to wage their campaigns for the forthcoming upper house election "as if it were a campaign preceding general elections."

NAKASONE TO NOT SEEK ELECTIONS IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

OW110547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone denied Wednesday reports that he might dissolve the House of Representatives and seek general elections in the near future.

The prime minister's denial, made at a meeting with executives of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, apparently was aimed at dampening a new tug-of-war in the party over whether there will be lower house elections anytime soon.

Nakasone was quoted as saying at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia that he would not dissolve the lower house before September. He returned to Tokyo Tuesday night following an 11-day tour of the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Brunei. The prime minister's remarks led some ruling party members to believe that he might call general elections after summer. However, Nakasone told party executives Wednesday morning that he never said when he wanted to seek a public mandate. He said he told newsmen accompanying him on his ASEAN tour that there would be no general elections during summer and that he would not dissolve the Diet while it is in session until May 26.

Susumu Nikaido, LDP secretary general, said the party leadership will not make an issue out of Nakasone's reported remarks in Malaysia since the prime minister did not mention any definite date on the holding of general elections.

Members of the 511-seat lower house still have a full year to go before their current four-year term ends. The prime minister, however, can dissolve the legislature anytime he wants. At present, his conservative party holds a comfortable 280-seat majority in the lower house.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

On Guam-Based B-52's

SK110448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] According to a report from Tokyo, the U.S. imperialists have already begun to put B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear cruise missiles on standby status on Guam. According to the MAINICHI SHIMBUN of Japan, the U.S. imperialists, by arming each B-52 with 12 nuclear cruise missiles, are planning to finish by putting 15 B-52's of a squadron with a total of 180 nuclear cruise missiles on standby status within 6 months. And, in addition to these nuclear cruise missiles, 32 more nuclear cruise missiles will reportedly be supplemented by the battleship "New Jersey" which is scheduled to be assigned to the 7th U.S. Fleet.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are entering a stage of actively increasing its nuclear weapons in Asia to implement their aggressive nuclear strategy.

Further Report

SK110454 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] According to reports, the U.S. imperialists, after starting to deploy B-52 strategic bombers carrying cruise missiles on Guam, have recently decided to deploy nuclear cruise missiles in the northwest Pacific.

The nuclear missiles will be loaded on B-52 strategic bombers improved especially for the delivery of nuclear weapons. Their deployment is scheduled to be completed by 1986.

The strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles are, according to foreign news reports, entrusted with the special mission of striking the Far East region.

Today, in accordance with their war line to drastically beef up nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists are actively introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea, Japan, Guam and other areas in the region.

The battleship "New Jersey" armed with cruise missiles has already been assigned to the 7th U.S. Fleet. In East Asian waters, the up-to-date nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" will be deployed. This aircraft carrier will join aircraft carriers "Enterprise" and "Midway" which are already busily moving about in the area with aircraft loaded with nuclear weapons.

From mid-1984, the "Hawkbill," "Guardfish," "Pollack," and "San Francisco," submarines of the 7th U.S. Fleet, will be reportedly armed with cruise missiles. All these warships will have their bases in Japan, which is adjacent to our country, or will call regularly at ports of Japan. Two years later, F-16 fighter-bombers loaded with nuclear weapons will be assigned to the Misawa U.S. Air Force Base in the northern area of Honshu of Japan.

It is a well-known fact that the whole area of the Far East will become targets of these fighter-bombers.

The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists attempting to turn the Asian and Pacific regions into a nuclear war site are arousing great indignation of the peoples in the region.

VRPR CRITICIZES SPEECH BY U.S. AMBASSADOR WALKER

SK101319 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Speaking as a guest lecturer at a special lecture meeting held at 2100 on the evening of 6 May at the Changwon Tourist Hotel, South Kyongsang Province, under the aegis of the graduate school of administration attached to Kyongnam University, U.S. Ambassador Walker outrageously babbled that the Reagan administration is staging joint military exercises with South Korea, is deploying modern fighters in South Korea and is increasing military facilities there for the security of South Korea.

This is a mockery and challenge to public opinion at home and abroad, that demands an immediate removal of all the military equipment, along with the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and nuclear weapons.

Under the pretext of the nonexistent threat from the North, the U.S. imperialists, while continuously staging large-scale war exercises like the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise, are increasing their military assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Owing to such maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, a tense situation capable of triggering a war at any time is being created on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists should stop giving military assistance of all kinds to the Chon Tu-hwan ring and remove all the military equipment that they illegally shipped into South Korea.

U.S. VISIT OF SOUTH'S FOREIGN MINISTER ASSAILED

SK101233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 9 May 83

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May commentary: "The Dirty, Treacherous Trip by a Colonial Stooze"]

[Text] The guy holding the title of South Korean puppet foreign minister has concluded his trip to the United States. Having been summoned to Washington by his U.S. master, this guy, while holding in high esteem the U.S. imperialists as a savior, begged his masters to invariably implement their pledges and offer aid and economic cooperation, and had a tete-a-tete with them over questions concerning the cross-recognition of the North and South and security.

Meeting foreign and domestic reporters, this guy babbled that he had been assured by Reagan -- the boss of the U.S. imperialists -- that the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea would continue to prevent a war on the Korean peninsula and to preserve peace there and that an agreement had been reached concerning security. Needless to say, by these remarks, he meant that he would follow the road of confrontation and war against us by perpetuating the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' occupation of South Korea and by receiving military protection from these forces. He also meant to revitalize and implement at any cost a policy for two Koreas, which has already gone bankrupt on the international arena.

The sordid remarks made by the puppet foreign minister revealed that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, maintained by U.S. dollars and weapons, and that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of puppets which have maintained their lifeline, bolstered with arms by the United States. These remarks also showed that, in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' aggressive demand, the puppets, driven into a serious predicament isolated and rejected at home and abroad, are trying to politically maintain their remaining life, patronized by their masters at the cost of selling their country and fellow countrymen.

To conceal their aggressive and treacherous color, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have been engrossed in describing the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy as designed for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and designed to protect South Korea. This is the piratic logic of inverting truth.

Peace and security clamored about by them are designed to maintain the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination of South Korea. The protection referred to is designed to maintain the lifeline of the colonial puppet regime in South Korea.

Regarding exploiting South Korea as a colonial military base and as a military stronghold for fulfilling a wild desire for aggression against the northern half of the republic and for world conquest by fabricating two Koreas, as a basis in their strategy for Korea, the U.S. imperialists are trying to occupy South Korea forever and are perversely clinging to maneuvers for aggression and war. Proceeding from this criminal aim, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have continuously instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to kick up confrontation and war rackets against us and have been busy trying to complete a tripartite military alliance with Japan and South Korea.

By assuring the puppets of their fulfillment of security commitment and of their support for the puppets, the U.S. imperialists have brazenly revealed their criminal, underlying motive of maintaining the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military regime and of holding on to South Korea forever as an aggressive military base.

The result of the puppet foreign minister's visit to the United States has proven that, by challenging the Korean people's sovereignty and their cause for reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique have continuously followed the criminal course of threatening peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

History shows that those who tried to fulfill a desire for power at the cost of selling the country and the people by becoming the stooges of the imperialists have been rejected by the people without exception and have met downfall.

By correctly understanding what fate its predecessors met after trying to achieve a treacherous aim by betraying their fellow countrymen and by clinging to foreign forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should not behave recklessly and should step down from power before they realize that it is too late.

The imperialist aggressors' act of gaining something by instigating such an ugly puppet as the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never reap good results. The anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the people is being vigorously staged in South Korea today to achieve independence and democratization. The U.S. imperialists should correctly view the situation, behave discreetly, abandon an anachronistic, wild desire for holding on to South Korea forever as a colonial, military base, and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANTICOMMUNIST ROWS IN SOUTH

SK100625 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2242 GMT 7 May 83

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May special article: "The Rackets Being Stirred up Under the Pretext of a Southward Invasion Threat Are the Products of the Fascist Colonial Rule Crisis"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: While clamoring about a nonexistent threat of a southward invasion, the South Korean puppet clique instigated by the U.S. imperialists, has suppressed the people in South Korea in an unprecedentedly fascist manner and has stirred up anticommunist rackets.

Anticommunist rackets to whip up the sentiment of the North-South confrontation have recently assumed a malicious nature in South Korea under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion. After conspiratorially stirring up rackets by holding anticommunist exhibitions and lectures throughout South Korea, including Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan ring provocatively stirred up rackets by holding anticommunist rallies in Seoul and Inchon in April. Thus, it frantically fanned the sentiment of enmity and confrontation by wickedly slandering us.

While visiting puppet army units and administrative agencies, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan maliciously blew an anticommunist trumpet every day against us by spreading a stereotyped theory on a southward invasion by clamoring about an infiltration and about a surprise attack.

These base and childish rackets stirred up by the South Korean puppets clearly show to what level their desperate maneuvers for treachery and anticommunism have reached.

Reference to a southward invasion and to infiltration are stereotyped slogans which the puppet clique has frequently chanted to justify its fascist suppression of the people and war rackets and to fan the sentiment of the North-South confrontation and division.

As has been shown by its past behavior, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is a group of very base traitors who have been engaged in an anticommunist conspiracy by inventing various false stories to slander our sincere efforts to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. It is by no means special for these guys, instigated by their masters, to raise commotions pretending that someone will immediately launch an attack.

The threat of an invasion on the Korean peninsula comes not from the North but from the South. Those who face the threat of an invasion are not the South Korean puppets but the northern half of our republic. Not counting the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces deployed outside Korea aimed at us, over 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggressive forces are nesting in South Korea, using it as a bridgehead in South Korea, using it as a bridgehead for aggression against the northern half of our republic. Vast armed forces, including over 700,000 puppet forces equipped with U.S.-made military weapons, are constantly taking a combat posture there.

Having designated the Korean peninsula as a test ground for the confrontation of strength in the 1980's and as a forward defense zone of the United States, the U.S. imperialists after all have aggressive armed forces in South Korea and have viciously tried to provoke a nuclear war in Korea and to impose nuclear disasters on the Korean people by deploying weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb, in South Korea.

While allowing South Korea to be nuclear base for the U.S. imperialists in accordance with the war policy of its masters, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique has mobilized all manpower and material resources in South Korea in a war preparation for a northward invasion by increasing the puppet armed forces and by building and expanding the munitions industry and military facilities. This clearly shows that the danger of a war approaching the Korean peninsula today comes not from the threat of a southward invasion but from that of a northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Clamoring about the fictitious threat of a southward invasion and fanning anticommunist sentiments is the habitual method the puppets have always used whenever the people's struggle has been stepped up and whenever the crisis of fascist colonial rule has been deepened.

The ugly anticommunist farce desperately staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the product of the crisis of fascist colonial rule and is a hopeless deathbed struggle of those who shudder facing downfall. While frantically running amok in its maneuvers for fascism, treachery, division and war, and as the dual stooge of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been extremely isolated from and rejected by the people at home and abroad. In particular, the puppets' cursed treacherous maneuvers to positively support and implement the war policy of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and their maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance have aroused antiforeign and antipuppet sentiments among the South Korean people.

While bitterly condemning the antipopular and antinational crimes committee by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the South Korean people have resolutely risen in the democratic nation-saving struggle to eliminate the fascist, military and colonial rule and to achieve true democratic politics seeking independence, democracy and reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has become the target of the people's indignation, denunciation and curses because of its dastardly corruptions and irregularities, including the unprecedentedly large loan fraud scandal, through which it robbed the people of their property, and because of its fascist tyranny and outrages against innocent people. Because of the daily deepening economic crisis, the South Korean people are suffering a very miserable life; restlessness prevails among them, entailing harrowing nightmarish and disastrous incidents, such as suicide and homicide. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have been driven into a blind alley in their fascist colonial rule in the face of the irrevocable economic catastrophe and social unrest, coupled with the growing political crisis. Rumors have prevailed inside and outside South Korea, saying that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime will fall before long.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, have been driven into a corner because of the daily increasing international authority of our republic thanks to our party's independent foreign policy, which has greatly contributed to the progress of mankind and to the cause for peace in Asia and the world, and because of the positive support from the world's peace-loving people for our party's fair, just and rational proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and for our people's struggle to implement this proposal. By having the puppets kick up conspiratorial anticommunist rackets in such circumstances under the slogan of the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists are trying to pacify the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle to achieve independence and democratization and to oppose fascism, which has rapidly increased among the South Korean people, and to divert the attention of the people at home and abroad. Thus, they attempt to avoid the crisis of colonial rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has wickedly and conspiratorially kicked up rackets against us to justify its maneuvers for national division by preventing the South Korean people from being influenced by the brilliant situation in the northern half of the republic and by fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation, to accelerate war preparations by receiving more aid from the United States and Japan and to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power. However, this is a foolish, anachronistic and absurd desire.

Gone is the day when anticommunism was regarded as a panacea. The puppets can never deceive the world's people by kicking up rackets with a theory on the threat of southward invasion. Nor can they conceal their color as traitors and besmirch the international authority and prestige of the republic.

The South Korean people will never be fooled by the conspiratorial maneuvers of the traitors and will more vigorously rise in the struggle to banish the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan from power and to fulfill their desire for independence, democracy and reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly understand that its wicked, conspiratorial anticommunist rackets will incur greater criticism and derision from the people at home and abroad and will expedite its downfall. They should immediately stop false propaganda against us and should not behave recklessly.

VRPR DENOUNCES 'MYOLGONG-83' EXERCISES IN SOUTH

SK102352 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will discuss the so-called Myolgong '83 exercise which is scheduled to be staged on 9 May.

At a time when war maneuvers for a northward invasion is becoming virulent with each passing day, the Chon Tu-hwan group has announced that it will stage the so-called Myolgong '83 exercise -- the largest in scale ever staged -- in the areas around Seoul for 4 days, 9 to 12 May.

According to this, the group touts that the purpose of this exercise, which is to be stated with the participation of 3.5 million members of the army, police, homeland reservist force and the civil defense corps, together with all the people residing in the areas, is to counter north's provocations and to have a closer examination of the security posture in all aspects.

The feature of this exercise is said to be its close resemblance to a real war, with mock enemy infiltrating into the areas and having them fire empty shells and explode firecrackers.

Such a war racket by the Chon Tu-hwan group can be said to be another example showing its anticommunist maneuvers for a war of northward invasion as entering an extremely serious phase. We cannot but view this as part of the Chon Tu-hwan group's schemes to fan the confrontational consciousness between the north and south through war rackets, to curb the patriotic advance of the youths, students and patriotic masses of all walks of life who turned out in a patriotic anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by creating a terror-stricken atmosphere and to achieve its ambition for long-term office and security for power. When we think of the timing, scale, purpose and nature of this exercise, the Chon Tu-hwan group's purpose becomes apparent.

In May, we are to mark the third anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising. Now, with the approach of this day, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment is growing among the youths, students and masses of all walks of life with each passing day.

Putting forth slogans reading "Down with Chon Tu-hwan" and "Yankee Go Home," students on the university campuses across the country from which antigovernment flames began to flare up since last March now appear to stage a struggle, with the workers and masses of all walks of life, sympathizing with the students, showing signs of joining them.

In particular, the patriotic students and citizens of Kwangju who bravely fought in Kwangju 3 years ago, too, are firmly determined to turn out to the plaza of struggle once again to wreak the fallen souls' complaints, in the spirit displayed on that day.

All told, the situation prevailing throughout the country marking the 3d anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising is literally on the verge of explosion, resembling the calm before the storm.

At a time like this, the Chon Tu-hwan group, with a war racket like the "Myolgong-83" staged, babbles about the North's provocations and so on. This is nothing but a hackneyed, groundless political maneuver aimed at slandering somebody.

By so doing, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to strangle the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment which is arising like a wild fire among the masses of all walks of life by diverting public attention and to justify its wicked ambition for long-term office and war maneuvers.

The fact that the group is trying to have a close examination of the security posture under the nonexistent North's provocations and infiltrating mock enemy is aimed at achieving such goals.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan group, in trying to achieve its criminal purpose through a war racket, is also trying to threaten our masses who rose in struggle, the group is only dreaming a foolish daydream.

The youths, students and patriotic masses of all walks of life who have joined in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle under the loftily raised the banner of struggle will never succumb to any kind of threat and blackmail of the Chon Tu-hwan group. They will wage a more vigorous struggle under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to oust the U.S. aggressors from this land and to bury the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group.

PRC ENVOY TO UN REAFFIRMS UNIFICATION SUPPORT

SK110545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- If the U.S. imperialists provoke another war in Korea, the Chinese people will assist the Korean people with blood as they did in the past, declared Leng Qiang, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, while inspecting Panmunjom. He said that there is Panmunjom he felt bitter hatred for the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and Korea be reunified independently by her people themselves, he stressed. He said he would make every possible effort for the reunification of Korea.

Leng Qiang and his party saw the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line. The Chinese guests arrived in Pyongyang on May 6.

SOVIET ENVOY TO DPRK MARKS SOVIET VICTORY DAY

SK071610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov arranged a cocktail party today at his embassy on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

Invited there were Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, KPA Major General Yi Hong-sun, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Soviet Friendship Society Ham Yong-ho and personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited there.

Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. It proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

MATERIALS ON COMMEMORATION OF MARX CENTENARY

Pyongyang Meeting

SK051603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- A meeting commemorating the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of May 4.

A portrait of Karl Marx was hung on the red background of the platform. Hanging there was the slogan "Workers of all lands, unite!" The platform was flanked by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Attending the meeting were functionaries of party and power bodies and working people's organisations, men of science, education, culture and the press, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and working people in the city. Diplomatic envoys of socialist countries to our country were invited to the meeting.

The platform was taken by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Paek Hak-nim, So Yun-sok, Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Choe Kwang, Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, and personages concerned.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered the report.

The meeting opened and closed with the playing of "The Internationale."

Hwang Chang-yop's Speech

SK051049 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 4 May 83

[Speech by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at the report meeting marking the 165th anniversary of the birth and centenary of the death of Karl Marx held at the People's Palace of Culture on 4 May -- live]

[Text] Comrades: One century has passed since the time Karl Marx, the great leader of the international working class and the founder of the scientific communist theory, was alive and active.

On the occasion of the 165th anniversary of the birth and centenary of the death of Karl Marx, our party members and working people, together with the revolutionary people of the world, now recall, with deep emotion, his revolutionary life and activities that made an immortal contribution to the liberation cause of mankind. For the communists and progressive people, who are struggling for the communist cause pioneered by Karl Marx, it is righteous to preciousely cherish his feats.

Our country, too, has organized and conducted various significant functions and propaganda activities to commemorate the significant year related to the name of Marx. In particular, in this connection, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, published a treatise, "Let Us Advance, Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," in KULLOJA. This is very significant. [applause]

In his treatise, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appraised the revolutionary activities and feats of Marx, analyzed the great role played by Marxism-Leninism in our revolution and the great victories of the Korean revolution, which has been carried out under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the *chuche* idea, and clearly elucidated the militant tasks that our party and people should carry out in their struggle for victory in the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise is a document that sums up the brilliant victories achieved in our country through the creative application of Marxism-Leninism. It is also a document that reflects the firm will of our party and people to complete to the end the communist cause under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

As indicated by Comrade Kim Chong-il in his treatise, the birth of Marx was the birth of an excellent ideologist, theorist and great revolutionary. Marx opened the origin of the international communist movement and, thus, saw to it that an epochal change was effected in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working class and the popular masses.

The greatest feats performed by Marx before mankind were that he gave the working class mighty ideological and theoretical weapons by putting forward Marxism. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Marx lived in the era of monopoly capitalism, so, based on his analysis of relations in international society, Marx put forward the great Marxism. He thereby sounded the death knell of capitalist society.

The revolutionary ideology of the working class emerges, reflecting the demand of the times and the aspirations of the popular masses. In the first half of the 19th century, capitalism rapidly developed in many European countries and the exploitation and oppression of the working class were intensified. As a result, the working class rose in the struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital.

The working class' struggle against capital required a revolutionary ideology and theory as its guideline. This requirement was solved by Marx when he, together with Engels, put forward Marxism that reflected the class aspirations and interests of the working class.

Marx critically reviewed the advanced ideas and theories of his lifetime, including the classic philosophy of Germany, the classic political and economic sciences of Britain and the utopian socialist theory of France, and analyzed the contradictions of capitalist society. On this basis, he clarified the principles of dialectic and historical materialism, advanced the theory of surplus value, proved the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism and the victory of communism and turned socialism from utopia into science.

Thanks to Marx' outstanding contribution, the working class was able to have their own scientific outlook of the world for the first time, understand the law of socialist development and was able to see the road that they should follow in attaining class liberation and building a bright new society. [applause]

Based on his analysis of the class relations of capitalist society, Marx defined the working class as the most advanced and revolutionary class with the mission of liquidating domination by capital, putting an end to exploitation of man by man and building a new communist society. He also elucidated that the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class would inevitably bring about the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Marxist ideology on the class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship served as a powerful weapon in the struggle of the working class to attain class liberation and realize communism. [applause]

The establishment of Marxism was an epochal event in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. With the establishment of Marxism, the working class and the popular masses could enter into a new era in which they could fight for freedom, liberation, socialism and communism with scientific revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics. [applause]

Marx not only provided the working class and other exploited working people with the weapon of liberation struggle at the dawn of the proletarian revolution but also pioneered its path by personally taking part in the revolutionary struggle. Marx energetically worked to link scientific socialism with the working class movement and actively **struggled** against capitalism and for the liberation of the working class. Marx proved the need to form a vanguard unit of the working class in the revolutionary struggle and concentrated great efforts on party building. Marx organized the Communist League and published "The Communist Manifesto," which he drew up together with Engels. Thus, he initiated the communist movement of the working class, which was developed with a scientific program. The founding of the First International by Marx enabled the working class to wage the revolutionary struggle more actively, more firmly cementing the international solidarity of the working class.

The revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered under the banner of Marxism has been safeguarded and **has** been victorious through all forms of fierce struggles against all class enemies. The bourgeoisie and their servants possessed, from the outset, the most bitter hatred for Marxism and resorted to every means to wipe out it. In the whole period of his revolutionary **activities**, however, Marx uncompromisingly struggled against bourgeois reactionaries and all opportunists, thus defending the revolutionary cause of the working class and opening the road of its victory. [applause]

Long strides have been made in historical progress, and radical changes in the appearance of the world since Marx's time.

Marxist doctrine has been inherited and applied by the communists and revolutionary people of the world, and Marxism has developed constantly.

Inheriting the cause of Marx, Lenin propounded Leninism by developing Marxism creatively to suit the new historical conditions in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution and, by arming the Russian working class with Leninism, led the Socialist October Revolution to a victory and gave birth to the first state of proletarian dictatorship. [applause]

Marxism-Leninism, the working class' revolutionary ideology originated by Marx and developed by Lenin, gave strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the **cause** of the popular masses for liberation.

Today socialism has triumphed in many countries of the world and hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have freed themselves from imperialist and colonialist subjugation and oppression and are creating a new life. This is a great change made in the implementation of the cause of communism, the revolutionary cause of the working class, and a historic victory won by the communists, revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples in many countries at the cost of their blood. [applause]

The birth and development of Marxism and the whole history of the international communist movement have taught us that the leader plays the decisive role in a revolutionary movement of the working class and that the revolutionary cause of the working class can be victoriously explored and advanced only under the correct leadership of the leader. [applause]

As early as the dawn of the history of the international communist movement this valuable truth was proven by the activities of Marx. If Marx, the first leader of the working class, had not authored Marxism for the international working class, they would have groped in darkness, not knowing their historic mission, nor could they have triumphed in their revolutionary struggles. [applause]

If Lenin had not advanced Leninism, the theory, strategy and tactics of proletarian revolution in the age of imperialism, and aroused the Russian working class to struggle, the first socialist state in the world could not have made its appearance.

As it was in the case of the communist movement in the past, so it is in the present and in the future, too; the revolutionary cause of the working class will advance triumphantly under the guidance of the leader. [applause]

Comrades, in the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Marxism-Leninism heralded the dawn of the struggle of the Korean communists and people for national and social emancipation.

In the early years of his revolutionary leadership in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly hewed out the victorious path of the communist and national-liberation movements under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Revolutionary movements take place with different historical backgrounds and on difficult specific scenes, so the communists in each country must apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the conditions of the times and the specific realities of their country and must develop the revolutionary theory in keeping with new requirements of the developing revolution. By authoring the *chuche* idea while hewing out the road of revolution through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paved the way to develop our revolution independently. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: In a nutshell, the *chuche* idea means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated that since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people, they should adhere to the position of masters in the revolution and construction and fulfill their role as such.

In order to adhere to the position of masters in the revolution and construction, the masses of people should maintain an independent stand.

The revolutionary movement is a struggle to defend the independence of the popular masses and, accordingly, it calls for the maintenance of an independent stand. Only then can we solve all the problems that arise in the revolution and construction in accordance with the masses' interests and construction and discharge their responsibility. If we are to maintain an independent stand, we must implement the principle of *chuche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliant national defense.

In order to fulfill the role as masters in the revolution and construction, the masses of people should maintain a creative stand. The revolutionary struggle is a creative movement of the masses and, accordingly, it calls for the maintenance of a creative stand.

Only then can the masses display their creative power to the full and find ways suited to the realities and thus push forward the revolution and construction with energy. For maintaining a creative stand, we should apply the principle of solving all problems in keeping with our actual conditions on the strength of the masses' creative power.

If we are to get the masses of people to adhere to the position of masters in the revolution and construction and fulfill the role as such, we must direct our utmost attention to their thoughts. The independent ideological consciousness of the popular masses plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement and, accordingly, this movement demands that we put stress on ideology. Only when we awaken ideologically and arouse the working masses, the masters of the revolution and construction, can we rapidly ripen the revolution and actively carry it out. In order to enhance the role of ideological consciousness in the revolution and construction, we should implement the principle of keeping ideological remodeling, political work, ahead of all other activities.

The chuche-oriented stand and principles clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conform with the principles of the communist movement and Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

The communist movement is a struggle for independence to free the people from all forms of subjugation and restriction. It is a movement waged by the communists and people independently in accordance with their own convictions.

Adhering to the stance of chuche in the revolution and construction fully accords with the essential character of the communist movement. Now that the struggle for communism is waged with each national state as a unit, the adherence to the chuche-based stance is more urgently demanded.

If the communists successfully carry out the revolution in their countries from the standpoint of chuche, they will be able to better contribute to strengthening the international revolutionary forces and to promoting the victory of the world revolution.

Marxism-Leninism that clarified the working class's theory, strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle is not a dogma but a guideline for action. Adhering to the chuche standpoint in the revolution and construction conforms with the essential character of Marxism-Leninism as a creative doctrine. Only by correctly applying Marxism-Leninism from the standpoint of chuche can the communists highly enhance its might and further enrich its treasure chest by creating new revolutionary theories.

In the course of leading the Korean revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given scientific answers to all problems that arise in the revolution and construction on the basis of the chuche idea and has systematized the chuche ideology, theory and method in an all-round way. [applause]

The chuche idea is a brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideological and theoretical activities that cover more than half a century. It is an ideological and theoretical summing up of the Korean revolution.

The chuche idea gives a full systematization of the ideas and theories that have been developed, enriched and newly advanced in the course of revolutionary struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. It contains scientific answers to new problems raised by the revolution and construction in our era.

Only when we advance along the road indicated by the chuche idea can we overcome all forms of opportunism and staunchly safeguard the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, correctly solve all new problems raised by the times and the developing revolution and brilliantly carry out the cause of communism. [applause]

The history of the Korean revolution is a history of an application and all-out victory of the great chuche idea. By adhering to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, as our steadfast guiding principle, we have been able to victoriously carry out the revolution and construction without any deviation. [applause]

By waging the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, following the chuche-oriented army struggle line put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people defeated the Japanese imperialists and achieved the historic cause of national liberation. [applause]

After liberation, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people implemented the chuche-oriented revolutionary line. Thereby, they thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the republic and converted it into a powerful base of the Korean revolution. On this basis, they won a great victory in the fierce fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

By vigorously advancing along the road indicated the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, our people most correctly solved all problems arising in the socialist revolution and construction after the war and, in a short period, changed our country, which was once backward, into a powerful socialist state of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. [applause]

Today our revolution is developing into a new, high stage and a brighter prospect is opened up before our people's advance towards communism.

Since the scientific theory of communism was created by Marx, mankind has waged a constant struggle to realize an ideal communist society. As a result, today communism is not a cherished desire that will come true in a distant future, but it is on the agenda of today as a practical task.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea, our party has correctly solved the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of communism, thus vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction in accordance with a scientific strategy and militant policy. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the theory on occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism and the theory on the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, thus clearly elucidating the basic strategic objectives of communist construction and the ways for its realization.

As indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism without fail. In other words, we must foster all members of the society into extensively developed communists through their revolutionization, working classization and intellectualization. We must firmly establish the material and technical foundations of communism by highly developing the productive forces and we must establish the unitary communist-type ownership. Only then can we apply the communist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need," which Marx put forward long ago.

At the same time, people are the masters of society. So, only when they are educated into comprehensively-developed communist men can they successfully build socialism and communism and properly manage communist society.

Our party's program of modelling society on the chuche idea is a great program of communist construction which enables us to successfully occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism by transforming men, society and nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea and to completely realize independence of the working people. [applause]

The ideological, technological and cultural revolutions constitute our party's consistent strategic line for imbuing society with the chuche idea and for building communism. [applause]

The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system marked a historic turning point in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism. But this does not mean that the revolution has been completed.

With the establishment of the socialist system, class confrontation has been liquidated, but class distinctions still exist. The establishment of the socialist system still leaves the distinctions between physical and mental labor, between heavy and light labor and between industrial and agricultural labor and the distinctions in the material and cultural living standards of the members of society.

The cause of the various differences including class distinctions remaining in society lies in the ideological, technological and cultural backwardness, a legacy of the old society.

Because of this ideological, technological and cultural backwardness and various differences, including class distinctions, the socialist society differs from the high stage of communism and assumes a transitional character.

Of course, this transitional character does not constitute the essential feature of socialist society. The essential feature of socialist society is represented precisely by its communist character. This is because socialist society is based on collectivism and because comradely cooperation and unity form the basis of social relations.

The course of building and completing socialist society is the process of strengthening the communist character of this society and of overcoming its transitional character. This requires that all policies be carried out in consideration of and in conformity with both the communist and transitional characters of this society in building socialism.

In conformity with the essential superiority and the characteristics of socialist society and according to policies set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has pursued a correct, unbiased policy which emphasizes political and moral incentives to the workers and properly combines these incentives with material incentives in socialist construction; which actively puts into effect communist measures and adheres strictly to the socialist principle of distribution according to the quality and quantity of work done; and which greatly arouses the voluntary enthusiasm of the workers and correctly combines their voluntary enthusiasm with controls. Thus, our party, by greatly arousing the working masses' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, has been able to effect continuous upsurges and renovations in socialist construction without any leftist and rightist. [applause]

If we are to overcome the transitional character of socialist society and to build communist society, we must continue to carry on the revolution to abolish the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness. The three revolutions of ideology, technology and are its advancement to a new, higher stage. Only when we thoroughly carry out the three revolutions will we be able to eliminate all legacies of the old society in the fields of ideology, technology and culture and to completely realize the essential demands of a communist society.

In carrying out the three revolutions, our party adheres to the principle of giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution and, simultaneously, of vigorously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions.

Only when we give priority to the ideological revolution will we be able to turn the people into communist men by remolding their ideological consciousness and to successfully carry out economic and cultural construction by giving full play to the revolutionary zeal of the working people.

Thanks to the brilliant embodiment of our party's policy of giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution in the revolution and construction, a fundamental change has taken place in our people's ideological and spiritual qualities and in their way of life and, today, our working people, firmly armed with the *chuche* idea, are devotedly struggling for the party, the leader, the fatherland, the people and society and the collective. [applause]

Through the successful implementation of the party's policy on the technological revolution, our party has turned our once technologically and economically backward country into an advanced socialist industrial state in a short period and has made great strides forward in firmly elevating all the sectors of the people's economy onto a modern scientific and technological foundation, in introducing a *chuche*-orientation, modernization and scientification into the people's economy and in freeing the workers from difficult and backbreaking work. [applause]

Thanks to the brilliant embodiment of the party's policy on the cultural revolution, cultural backwardness handed down by the old society is being successfully overcome in all fields of social life.

Today, ours has grown into a proud country in which the universal 11-year compulsory education has been introduced and all of the growing, younger generation has received perfect secondary education. And as a result of the development of the work of training national cadres, our country has a large army of 1.2 million intellectuals. Thus, remarkable progress has been made in all fields of science, technology, literature, art and public health. [applause]

In building socialism and communism under the banner of the three revolutions, our party has paid deep attention to always and correctly ensuring leadership over the construction of socialism and communism.

Marxism-Leninism advanced the theory on the system of proletarian dictatorship and thus provided a guideline for the working class in power to maintain in leading the construction of a new society.

Our party is leading socialist and communist construction to victory by establishing a system and method of leadership over the revolution and construction in keeping with our country's actual conditions, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the *chuche* idea. [applause]

The party of the working class is the guiding force in the system of leading the revolution and construction. As Marxism-Leninism teaches, the party of the working class is the highest organization among the working class organizations.

In the course of leading the revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always found the key to all successes in strengthening the party and has wisely led the work of building the revolutionary part of the working class in our country. [applause]

The revolutionary party of the working class in each country should be built independently by the communists of that country. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean communists formed party organizations on the principle of independence in the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, relying on these party organizations, victoriously led the Korean revolution. They resolved by themselves problems that arose in building the ruling party after liberation.

Proceeding from our country's specific conditions and the demands of the revolution, our party set forth the policy of building a mass-based party and admitted many progressive workers, peasants and working intellectuals to it so as to expand its ranks rapidly. It continued to consolidate its ranks organizationally and ideologically in the fierce struggle against internal and external enemies.

Our party laid particular emphasis on the establishment of a monolithic ideological system as the basic line of party building. Thus, our party made the party's unity and cohesion unbreakable and strengthened and developed our party into a militant, revolutionary party with strong organization and discipline whereby all its members think and act as one. [applause]

Our party always regarded it as its noble mission to serve the people, thoroughly defended their interests, firmly relied on them and strengthened its kindred ties with the masses.

At present, our party has won unqualified support and trust of the people. Our people wholly entrust their destinies to the party and struggle under its leadership. [applause]

We are justifiably proud of the fact that we have built the steel-like revolutionary party, whose members are firmly united in one ideology and will around its Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the militant party which has struck its roots deep into the masses of people and which is in complete harmony with them, vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction. [applause]

To strengthen the party and to enhance its leading functions and role pose as an important problem arising in the whole period of socialist and communist construction. A socialist and communist society is a highly organized society. Therefore, in order to manage correctly such a society, there must be a guiding force with strong organizational power like a party.

Today we should build the party in a far-sighted manner in view of its position and role in carrying out the socialist and communist cause.

Strengthening and developing our party into the ever-lasting party of Comrade Kim Il-song, its founder and leader, is the consistent stand that our party has maintained in party building. [applause]

Our party will brilliantly accomplish its historical mission by invariably upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of the party, by taking the Chuche idea as its guiding idea, by resolutely defending its revolutionary tradition and by holding fast to its line and policies. [applause]

Giving correct party guidance to the revolution and construction is the party's important duty. The party of the working class is a political organ of leadership and thus party guidance to the revolution and construction should be political guidance, guidance given in conformity with party policy.

In the whole course of giving party guidance to the revolution and construction, our party has paid close attention to making sure that all party organizations establish a unified control of work in their respective fields and units and strengthen their political guidance, guidance to party policy.

Our party has intensified its leadership of the three revolutions in keeping with the demands of the revolution and construction at every stage. In stepping up the strengthening of the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions, our party has further enhanced the militant functions and role of its organizations and, at the same time, has dispatched three-revolution teams composed hard-core and young intellectuals of the party to plants, enterprises and cooperative farms. Thus, our party has seen to it that party organizations and the three-revolution teams vigorously carry out the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions by their united efforts.

By constantly strengthening the party guidance to the three revolutions, our party has been able to make these three revolutions better organized, more active and, thus, to bring about a new turn in the implementation of the three revolutions. [applause]

The socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task for the working-class party in power. The ruling party's work should be aimed at properly carrying out the socialist economic construction. Success in party work should also find expression in the success of the socialist economic construction.

Our party organizations have firmly grasped the economic work, have vigorously pushed it forward and have given efficient assistance to the economic functionaries so that they can organize economic work and direct production in a responsible manner, with the attitude befitting the masters of the revolution. As a result of this, our party has been able to achieve brilliant successes in the socialist economic construction.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, we should strengthen the people's government along with the party and enhance its functions and role.

Taking the Marxist-Leninist theory on proletarian dictatorship as its guideline, our party established the people's government by creatively solving the question of state power in conformity with the conditions of a new era and, thus, contributed to enriching the historical experience of the proletarian dictatorship. [applause]

The people's government, which is the embodiment of the line of building a chuche-oriented government set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, is a new type of proletarian dictatorship which reflects the inevitable demands of the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class.

The socialist and communist revolution has made constant progress for over a century and has rallied under its banner not only the working class but also wide sections of the working people. In our era, people from all walks of life, including workers and peasants, have come to participate in the revolutionary movement led by the working class.

Furthermore, in those countries which were formerly imperialist colonies like our country or semi-colonies, broad sections of the masses of people, including workers and peasants, participated in the revolutionary movement under the leadership of the working class.

In particular, in those countries which were formerly imperialist colonies like our country or semi-colonies, workers, peasants, working intellectuals and the small propertied class are not only participating in the anti-imperialist revolution for national liberation under the leadership of the working class, but have also accepted socialism, advancing along its road.

The new historical conditions, in which the social and political foundations of the proletarian dictatorship had been incomparably expanded, have called for the people's government.

In accordance with the church-oriented line of building the people's government which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party destroyed the colonial ruling machines of the Japanese imperialists and established the people's government immediately after liberation. Relying on this government, our party carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution. Today it is successfully building socialism. [applause]

Thanks to the wise measures of our party to strengthen the people's government in conformity with the new situation and with demands prevailing in every period of the development of the revolution, and to enhance its functions and role, today our people's government reliably fulfills its functions and plays its role as the weapon for revolution and construction, as the champion of the freedom and rights of the people and as the defender of the country and the revolution. It enjoys the deep trust and love of the people.

Indeed, our people's government is a great creation of our revolution which has been carried out under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea. It is a most democratic and popular revolutionary government suitable to the demands of our times and to the specific conditions of our country. [applause]

Our party and people will take firm hold of the people's government, whose superiority and invincible vitality have been confirmed in the protracted struggle for the revolution and construction, constantly enhance its functions and role and vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. Thus, our party and people will build a communist paradise in our country where independence of the popular masses can be completely realized. [applause]

In a socialist country, where the working class and other working people are the masters of the country, enhancing the role of the working people's organizations in educating the working masses and in rallying them around the party is an important task in successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

Only by enhancing the role of the working people's organizations in a socialist country can we strengthen the ties of kinship between the party and the masses of all strata, vigorously organize and mobilize them for the revolution and construction, rally all the working people in organizations, educate and train them through organizational life and thus display the might of socialist society.

Our party saw to it that the mission and duty of the working people's organizations were correctly defined and their functions and role enhanced in each stage of the revolution. Our party also reorganized the working people's organizations and improved their work system and method in conformity with the new circumstances and conditions, under which the socialist revolution emerged victorious and the socialist system was established. Thus, our party has seen to it that these working people's organizations properly perform their role as organizations for ideological education.

In particular, our party has directed great efforts to the solution of the youth problem by strengthening the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWYK]. In this way, our party has outstandingly educated and trained all youths to become the vanguards and shock brigades of socialist construction.

Our party will continue to further accelerate our revolution and construction by enhancing the role of the working people's organizations, including the LSWYK organizations, and by firmly rallying the masses of all strata around the party. [applause]

What is important in leading socialist and communist construction is to constantly improve and perfect the work system and method of all state economic organs in conformity with the demands of the development of the reality.

The socialist economy is highly organized and planned. Therefore, properly guiding and managing the people's economy is an important mission of the state economic organs.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party, in conformity with the demands of the new circumstances in which the socialist system was established and socialist construction was being rapidly carried out, established the great Chongsan-ri spirit and method -- the most correct guiding idea and method of the leadership of the masses under socialism -- and extensively established the Taean work system -- the embodiment of the Chongsan-ri spirit and method -- a new agricultural guidance system and other socialist economic management systems. [applause]

As a result, an epochal change has been effected in the work system and method of the state economic organs, and the guidance and management of the people's economy have been outstandingly carried out in conformity with the essential character of the socialist system.

By actively learning and emulating the communist-type leadership method, the work method of the great leader's style, which was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through the embodiment of his revolutionary mass line initiated in the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle, our functionaries today have been firmly prepared as outstanding functionaries who are serving the people, are devotedly struggling for the party and the revolution, and are able leading members of the socialist economic construction.

Indeed, in the course of victoriously carrying out the difficult and complicated revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has put forward numerous new principles and methods of the revolution and construction and has brilliantly embodied these new principles and methods, thereby performing valuable exploits in the revolution and construction. [applause]

These precious experiences and exploits attained by our party in the revolution and construction powerfully confirm the justness of our party's *chuche* idea and its boundless vitality and firmly guarantee ultimate victory in the cause of the communist revolution to realize completely the independence of the popular working masses. [applause]

Comrades, the revolutionary cause of the working class, pioneered by Marx, has steadily developed under the leadership of the revolutionary parties and communists of each country over the past 100 years, but it has not been completed.

The struggle against capitalism and imperialism which has lasted for a long time on the international arena is still going on and is becoming more acute.

An important task which is raised today in completing the revolutionary cause for the freedom and liberation of the working class and the oppressed working masses is to oppose imperialism and accelerate making the world independent. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By more vigorously pushing ahead with the currents of independence in this era, the world's progressive people should realize the cause of making the world independent.

Capitalism and imperialism are the last exploiting systems which trample underfoot the aspirations of the masses for independence in human history and are the most ferocious oppressive systems combining class domination with national oppression. Imperialism has now turned into modern imperialism based on state monopoly capitalism and has become more aggressive and brutal than ever before. It is flagrantly challenging the oppressed popular masses in their cause of national liberation, independence and socialism. Imperialists are obstinately seeking the policy of plundering and subjugating other nations in more covert and crafty methods, while clinging to neocolonialism.

U.S.-led modern imperialism, though on the decline, is making desperate efforts to save itself from ruin. In particular, as the general crises of capitalism deepen, the imperialists are not only harshly repressing the revolutionary advance of the working class and the working masses in their own countries, but are also intensifying the acts of aggression and subversion against socialist countries and the international communist movement under the signboard of anticommunism.

As long as imperialism exists, domination and plunder will not cease and, as long as imperialist domination and plunder exist, there is bound to be the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the masses of the people to oppose them.

To destroy imperialism ultimately and to win the victory of the world revolution, the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle should be intensified. Apart from this struggle, it would be inconceivable to win and consolidate national independence, to hasten victory in the cause of socialism and communism, to prevent war and to ensure peace and security in the world. What is of primary importance in strengthening the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle is for socialist countries and communist and workers parties to maintain an anti-imperialist stand and to wage a vigorous struggle against international imperialism. [applause]

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces of our time opposed to imperialism and all other reactionary forces. They are the decisive factor that frustrates the imperialist policy of aggression and war and pushes forward the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

To fulfill their noble mission, the socialist forces and the international communist movement must achieve unity and cohesion in their ranks. Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. Only when they pool their strength and closely cooperate with each other on the basis of mutual respect and independence can socialist countries and communist and workers parties always win victory in the struggle against international capital. Unity will be defended and cohesion will be strengthened when socialist countries and communist and workers parties, while giving priority to cohesion, resolve all problems by regarding common denominators as being important in the spirit of mutual understanding and of comradely cooperation. [applause]

To make invincible the might of socialist forces and the international communist movement, each of the national units should be strengthened. Communist and workers' parties should first of all, carry out their own revolutions successfully and, to this end, adhere to independence. [applause]

Only by doing so can they resolve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in keeping with the specific conditions of their own countries and with the aspirations of the peoples and fulfill their responsibility assumed before the international working class.

To expedite the destruction of imperialism and to achieve the cause of making the whole world independent, those countries which were colonies and semicolonies should thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist, national-liberation and democratic revolution and accelerate building a new society. [applause]

In an attempt to subjugate newly independent countries again, the U.S. imperialists are now bringing massive aggressive armed forces into the major zones of resources and areas of military strategic importance under the pretext of protecting concessions and ensuring security and are frantically running amok to take hold of the Third World countries politically, economically and militarily in the guise of cooperation and protection.

By waging daring struggles to oppose imperialism and to defend independence under the banner of anti-imperialism and anticolonialism, the Asia, African and Latin American peoples should thoroughly carry out the tasks against imperialism and for national liberation; get rid of the political and economic foothold of foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces; set up an advanced social system, and successfully establish an independent national economy and culture. [applause]

An important task today in opposing imperialism and building an independent, new world is to strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement. [applause]

The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive movement opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and aspiring for independence. It is a mighty revolutionary force of our time which stands against imperialism. To strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement, all nonaligned nations should strictly observe its fundamental principles and strive for political unity and economic cooperation. The nonaligned countries should abide by the principle of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, unite with each other to counter imperialist aggression and interference through joint efforts and stoutly fight to institute a new international economic order. [applause]

The most important task confronting the progressive mankind of the world at the present time is to check and foil the imperialist moves toward aggression and war and safeguard universal peace and security.

The present international situation is very complicated and strained. The danger of war is growing in all parts of the world and peace and security is seriously menaced.

With a view to realizing their ambition for world domination, the U.S. imperialists are working to unleash a thermonuclear war and to plunge mankind into the holocaust of a dreadful war. While reinforcing armed forces and increasing tension in the Middle East, they are making preparations for a new war of aggression against the Arab people. In Africa, too, they are opposing the people's struggle for national liberation and the construction of a new society and are disturbing peace and security. The U.S. imperialists are committing armed intervention against the people who are struggling for freedom and independence in Central America and are intensifying a military threat, subversion and sabotage against progressive countries. They are attempting to build up nuclear weapons in a big way in Europe, thus greatly aggravating the situation in that region.

The U.S. imperialists are bent on undisguised moves to touch off another war, particularly in Korea. In an endeavor to grab South Korea as a colonial foothold in Asia and as a bridgehead for aggression on the continent and fulfill their aggressive ambition, they have brought to South Korea a large number of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction and have turned South Korea literally into a huge powder keg and a base for nuclear war.

Because of the new war provocation maneuvers perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in many parts of the world, mankind is now faced with the vital problem of either another world war or peace.

The present situation demands that whoever desires the security and peace for humanity should unite, irrespective of political views, religious beliefs or social institutions and rise up in the fight to thwart the U.S. imperialists' war moves and defend world peace. [applause]

Achieving the unity of anti-imperialist and independent forces affords the decisive guarantee for halting and foiling imperialist moves for aggression and war, for bringing about a durable peace in the world and for building an independent, new world.

The socialist forces and the international communist movement, the movement for national liberation, the movement for democracy, the Nonaligned Movement and all other progressive and peace-loving forces of the world should form an anti-U.S. united front and administer collective blows at U.S. imperialism to prevent it from acting recklessly. [applause]

All the anti-imperialist forces and independent forces should resolutely fight to check and frustrate the imperialists' frantic arms buildup and preparations for war, abolish the U.S. imperialists' military bases in other countries, have the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction withdrawn, dissolve military blocs, create and expand nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world and realize universal and complete disarmament.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the WPK and the Korean people will firmly unite with socialist countries, the international working class, the nonaligned nations and all the world's progressive people, actively struggle for the strengthening and development of the Korean revolution as well as the world revolution and creditably discharge their national and international duties. [applause]

The cause of socialism and communism pioneered by Marx will emerge victorious without fail and the ideal society of mankind where the independence of all peoples are fully realized is sure to come. [applause]

As in the past, so also in the future, our party and people will dynamically struggle to hasten the resplendent future of communism, upholding the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea. [applause]

Today, our people are assigned the important tasks of powerfully accelerating the struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, of reunifying the divided fatherland and of realizing national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and subjugation for nearly 40 years, South Korea has now turned into a complete colony whose sovereignty was trampled and the South Korean people are forced to suffer from all sorts of disasters and miseries.

To maintain their colonial, fascist rule, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have fostered the flunkeyism of worshipping the United States and the spirit of fearing of and being subservient to it throughout South Korea. Such being the case, only when flunkeyism and chuche established firmly can the awareness of national independence be raised among the South Korean people and can they be induced to energetically struggle for anti-U.S. independence and antifascism for democratization.

Upholding the banner of the chuche idea, our party will accelerate socialist construction, intensify the struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland and continuously strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, thereby establishing national sovereignty on a countrywide scale and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche in our country. [applause]

No force can block the road ahead of our people who are struggling for the just revolutionary cause under our party's wise leadership. [applause]

Let all of us powerfully advance forward for the consummation of the cause of socialism and communism by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK050951 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2330 GMT 4 May 83

[NODONG SINMUN 5 May editorial: "The 165th Anniversary of the Birth of Karl Marx"]

[Text] Today marks the 165th anniversary of Karl Marx' birth. On this day, the Korean people are remembering the life and activities of Karl Marx, the founder of the scientific communist theory and the teacher of the international working class.

The whole life of Marx was dedicated to the sacred cause of the freedom and liberation of the working class and the oppressed peoples.

The name of Marx, who made immortal achievements in the revolutionary cause of the working class and in the international communist movement, is kept in the minds of the world's communists and revolutionary peoples.

Marx, who worked in the era when capitalism was developing and the working class was preparing for the revolution as an individual political force, founded Marxism on the basis of the analysis of social relationships at that time. This was the greatest exploit performed by him.

The founding of Marxism was the knell foretelling the fall of capitalist society, and it was a revolutionary turn in the ideological development of mankind.

Marx discovered for the first time the law of surplus value, the basic economic law of capitalism, as well as the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. On the basis of this, he scientifically proved the inevitability of the fall of capitalism and the victory of the socialist and communist cause. He defined the working class, which had emerged on the historical stage as soon as capitalism had come into existence, as the burier of the capitalist society and as the most revolutionary class, which assumed the duty to build socialism and communism. He also delineated the vanguard role of the working class.

Marx said: Only when it liquidates the capitalist system, can the working class liberate all working popular masses, including itself, and become a more organized and united force in the struggle against capital and class.

By elucidating the contradiction among the capitalist class and the working class in the capitalist society and explaining its reason, Marx made it clear that the struggle was inevitable between the hostile classes, and the struggle served as a driving force for development in a class society.

The proletarian dictatorship constitutes a basic cornerstone of Marxism. By developing the theory of class struggle, he set forth a theory and (?works) about the proletarian dictatorship. He stressed that the duty of the proletarian revolution is to overthrow the capitalist system and build a new society where there is no exploitation and oppression.

He set forth an idea on the party of the working class and its strategies and tactics. He stated that only under the leadership of the revolutionary party can the working class win a victory in the revolutionary struggle.

Marx said: Because the struggle of the working class is one to break the chains of united international capital, it takes on an international nature. Thus, the working class' consolidation of the unity and solidarity in the struggle against capital is an important condition for winning a victory in the revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary slogan put forth by him: "Workers of the world, unite," was the militant banner to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the international working class and to spur it to the struggle.

Marxism was the idea, theory and the textbook of revolution to arm the working popular masses, including the working class, with a new revolutionary view of the world, a high class-consciousness and to indicate the future road to the struggle against capitalism. Because of the founding of Marxism, the eternal nature of capitalism was broken into pieces, and the working class and the revolutionary peoples of the world vigorously turned out, full of hope and conviction in the future, in the revolutionary struggle to smash up capitalist system and build a new society. Thus a new era -- the new era of the international communist and labor movements -- was unfolded in the development of world history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The correct leadership [yongdo] of a leader [chidoja] is an important guarantee for the victory of revolutionary struggle and the construction works.

The revolutionary cause of working class is that of the leader [suryong]. In the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the leader plays a decisive role. The leader protects the interests of the working class and the popular masses; reflecting the natural law governed nature of the historical development and the urgent demand of the times, he puts forth the correct leadership ideology, scientific strategies and tactics and revolutionary theories; and, organizing the popular masses as one political force, he organizes and mobilizes them to the revolutionary struggle.

Only when the leader's leadership is firmly guaranteed, can the popular masses make the revolution advance and win a decisive victory in the fierce class struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces.

Marx' life, activities and the entire path to the international communist movement give a precious lesson that in order to win a victory in the revolutionary struggle, the working popular masses should be under the correct leadership of the leader and should be endlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

Marx not only founded the scientific communist theory and provided the working class with it, but also was a leader [yongdoja] and fighter who led the revolutionary struggle of the working class. By reorganizing the League of the Just, an allied body of advanced workers from many countries, including Germany, he founded the Union of Communists. He drew up and published the "Communist Manifesto," the scientific communist document.

Marx founded the First International, the working class' international revolutionary organization, and rallied the broad popular masses around it. He led and encouraged the working class' revolutionary struggle in various countries in Europe. In particular, during the Paris Commune in 1871, he not only supported the struggle by the French working class, but also carried out energetic organizational works so that the whole world could support it.

Marx' revolutionary activities cannot be separated from the struggle against all kinds of bourgeois reactionary theories and opportunistic trends of thought. Marx, along with Engels, defended the scientific communist theory from the wicked attack and criticism of all kinds of bourgeois reactionary theories and opportunistic theories and waged the uncompromising struggle for its victory, thus guaranteeing the firm status of Marxism within the international communist movement and labor movement. In fact, Marx was an excellent leader [suryong] who pioneered and led the international working class' revolutionary cause through energetic ideological and theoretical activities and through revolutionary practice. During the more than 100 years since Marxism came into the world, the international labor movement, the communist movement, has traversed the path of victory. The international working class and the oppressed peoples have vigorously struggled for the socialist and communist cause that Marx scientifically elucidated. In this struggle, the international working class not only shed much blood, but also underwent twists and turns and trials. However, they did not give in.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, in which on 7 November 1917, the Russian working class and the working popular masses overthrew the regime of the landholders and capitalists and founded the world's first proletarian dictatorial state under the outstanding leadership of Lenin, was the event in world history that opened the era of the revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism.

Encouraged greatly by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the international working class and the world's oppressed peoples more vigorously turned out in the struggle to break the chains of capital and bury imperialism and colonialism.

Since World War II, many countries have won victory in their popular revolutions and stepped onto the road to socialism. Socialism has expanded to a worldwide scale, and the socialist forces have been fostered and strengthened as powerful revolutionary forces and are vigorously pushing ahead with the world revolution.

The appearance of the world has basically changed. Today, our era is the new era of history, the era of independence, in which the popular masses -- who were oppressed and treated contemptuously in the past -- have emerged as masters of the world and are determining their fate independently and creatively.

Due to the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the working popular masses, the socialist and communist cause is firmly victorious, and the several hundred millions of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are building a new life, holding high the banner of independence.

The struggle of the working people in capitalist countries, who oppose the exploitation and oppression of capital, is also being intensified. On a world-wide scale, the movement for liberation of classes and mankind is being waged on a broader and more diversified scale.

Because they hold the great Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader [suryong], our people have been able to send the long history of suffering and to greet the new era of rewarding revolution. By creatively applying Marxism-Leninism in conformity to the concrete conditions of our revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who set out on the road to revolution at an early date, has led our people's revolutionary struggle on the road to victory.

Grasping the demand of the times and the aspirations of the people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created the *chuche* idea, the great revolutionary idea. On the basis of this, by newly elucidating the original theories and policies on revolution and construction and the revolutionary leadership method, he has developed the revolutionary struggle of the people of our era to a new, higher stage.

The great victory which our people have won in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by courageously overcoming a series of difficulties and obstacles, while traversing unfamiliar roads, such as the revolution for liberating the nation from colonialism, the socialist revolution and socialist construction, was a precious result of respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim-Il-song's wise leadership and the immortal *chuche* idea.

Today, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our people are vigorously struggling to advance the victory of the historic cause to build communism, the highest ideal of mankind, and to model all of society along the *chuche* idea.

To strengthen the international revolutionary forces and consolidate the solidarity with them is the revolutionary line which our party is consistently maintaining.

In the future, too, as in the past, our people will positively make efforts to oppose imperialism, win a victory in the socialist and communist cause, mankind's common cause for independence, and consolidate the unity and solidarity with the international working class and the world's revolutionary peoples, upholding the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea, the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the immovable principle of historical development that the imperialist reactionary forces will fall and the socialist and communist cause will win victory.

The achievements made by Marx will be immortal, along with the revolutionary cause of the working class.

REACTION TO TALKS WITH PRC ON HIJACKING

Agree on Channel for Talks

SK110420 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP) -- A senior South Korean official Wednesday called the Sino-South Korean direct negotiations over the hijacked Chinese airliner "significant," and said it has been agreed to set up a channel of bilateral consultation, to deal with future emergencies involving the two countries.

Kong No-myong, assistant foreign minister, told reporters that the proposed channel will provide the groundwork for further developing relations between Seoul and Beijing, but declined to discuss the details of the plan.

Kong said it was significant for the two countries to have direct negotiations because "China could have chosen to do otherwise." "The Chinese delegates themselves realize the importance of the Seoul negotiations beyond the mere settlement of the hijacking episode," Kong said.

Instead of direct negotiations, two nations without diplomatic relations may choose to settle their bilateral issues through a third nation intermediary under current international practices. Kong warned, however, against any hasty linkage of the Seoul negotiations to the possibility of Sino-South Korean diplomatic relations.

On the fate of the six hijackers who will be tried by South Korean authorities, Kong said whether to grant them political asylum in a third country will be reviewed only after they have been duly tried at Korean courts. He added South Korea has its own laws applicable to their case. The six hijackers have wished to defect to Taiwan.

The Korean official said it was consistent with international practices to treat hijackers of a civil airliner as criminals in an apparent reference to their description as criminals in the memorandum exchanged by the negotiators of China and South Korea. Kong stressed that the Seoul negotiations constituted an official contact, and said that was why the Chinese negotiators agreed to use the official names of South Korea -- the Republic of Korea -- in the memorandum. The Chinese initially balked at the idea, but at the insistence of the Korean side agreed to use the official names of the two countries beneath the names of the chief delegates of the two sides.

DJP, DKP Praise

SK101014 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- Korean political parties expressed satisfaction at the first successful official negotiations between Korea and China over the repatriation of the passengers, crew members and the hijacked Chinese airliner.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party described the return of the passengers, crew and hijacked aircraft and the decision to exercise jurisdiction over the six Chinese hijackers as appropriate steps taken by the government in the course of its endeavors to settle the incident satisfactorily based upon the spirits of international conventions and humanitarianism.

What is specially noteworthy is the fact that the two sides used the official names of their respective countries in the memorandum for the first time since the foundation of the two nations despite lack of diplomatic relations.

The party in a statement also expressed hope that the mutual cooperation the two countries showed in the solution of the incident would serve as a turning point toward improving stability and peace in northeast Asia.

In a similar statement, the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party welcomed the successful solution of the incident as a historical milestone which showed the possibility of solving issues pending between the two countries without the intervention by a third party.

The opposition party statement, however, called on the government to be mindful not to bring about a rift in relations with Taiwan.

'Historical Precedent' Noted

SK110154 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 83 p 4

[By Choe Nam-hyoul]

[Text] The signing of a memorandum between the "Republic of Korea" and the "People's Republic of China" yesterday will contribute to the development of future relations between "neighbors who share the same culture," a diplomatic source says.

Although it does not mean an outright diplomatic recognition of each other, he said, it will serve as a "historical precedent" in the improvement of the Seoul-Beijing relationship. The official document, stating the two sides' "hope to maintain the spirit of cooperation," implies future contacts, according to the source. Since the People's Republic of China was established in the mainland, it has ignored the "existence" of The Republic of Korea and maintained the position that North Korea is the only legitimate country on the Korean peninsula.

First Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong and Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, found no difficulty in reaching an agreement in principle on an early return of the aircraft, crew and passengers.

There was opposition by the Chinese delegation to a Korean decision, made under international treaties and practices, to exercise judicial jurisdiction over the six sky-jackers instead of extraditing them to China, the source said. They solved the issue by agreeing to drop it from the document. The delegations, however, had to endure excruciating sessions since then, which went on and off six times. They would not budge an inch from their "firm" stands on the use of the names of their countries, according to the source.

The Chinese delegates did not want to mention "the Republic of Korea" in the document apparently for fear that it might imply the Chinese diplomatic recognition of Seoul. The Korean participants had to remind them that they had used it in their messages when they requested the Seoul government to permit their entry into Korea.

A reason for their reluctance to use it in the memorandum may have been that they wanted to show North Korea that they did their best until the last minute, he said.

An agreement on how to put the names of the countries in the document came at the end of the four-day talks. They agreed to write "the Republic of Korea" and "the People's Republic of China" under the names of the chiefs of the delegations.

The source said the meeting was a "unique" one in which the participants did not need to try to persuade but had to be patient. There was no vociferous argument because both sides were friendly and understood each other's position, he said.

The government seems to be proud of its handling of the hijacking case. He said: "We dealt with it under international law and practices. It will enhance our prestige in the world."

DEPLOYMENT OF NEUTRON BOMBS IN KOREA DISCUSSED

TONG-A ILBO Article

SK031318 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 May 83 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Chong-yon: "Tension of the Korean Peninsula and Crossbar of Security"]

[Text] The United States is steadily increasing its awareness of the value of Korea insofar as its nuclear strategy is concerned.

When U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger stressed that Korea is a region vitally important to U.S. interests and that it must be defended even through a nuclear war -- he said this in the annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting held in mid-April in Washington -- the prominence of Korea in terms of U.S. nuclear strategy was well displayed.

Jack Anderson's column, in which he said that the U.S. Defense Department was studying the possibility of using neutron bombs in Korea and introduced a classified document of the U.S. Defense Department that revealed that tactical nuclear weapons such as nuclear land mines have already been deployed in Korea, brought U.S. nuclear strategy as such in front of our eyes in detail.

In terms of strategic importance, the United States divides the world into four regions of interests, namely, areas vitally important to U.S. interests, areas essentially important; areas important; and areas of interests. In the annual Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting held in mid-April, the defense ministers of Korea and the United States made it clear that Korea is an area vitally important to the interests of the United States.

Emphasizing that "Korea is an extremely important area to the United States and the free world, first of all, tactically and geopolitically," Secretary Weinberger said: This being the case, Korea is considered to be a very important area of our interest and for our own defense, the defense of the United States. Thus, he explained that Korea is a vitally important area to the interests of the United States.

It has already been widely known that the Reagan administration which proclaims regaining military superiority over the Soviet Union to be an important goal, has greatly changed in evaluating the strategic importance of Korea. In particular, since the Soviet Union has deployed modern SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Asian region and targeted them at Japan, a vitally important area to U.S. interests and, by drastically beefing up the Soviet Pacific Fleet with its base in Vladivostok, threatening U.S. naval superiority in the Pacific, the United States, it seems, has begun to think of Korea as a forward nuclear base against the Soviet Union, upgrading Korea to a vitally important area to U.S. interests.

The Soviet Union is reported to be building a new nuclear missile base for the SS-20 medium-range missiles in Central Asia. The United States is not in a position to ignore such a Soviet buildup of nuclear weapons in the Asian region. This is more so in view of the threat posed by the Soviet Union to the security of Asia. The Soviet Union has put Japan and Korea within its range by deploying more than 100 SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the area east of the Urals.

It is a known fact that the United States has deployed defensive tactical nuclear weapons in Korea to cope with the military threat of North Korea, which is militarily superior, and to deter its southward invasion. Such a background seems to be the cause that made the United States study deployment of such offensive tactical nuclear weapons as the neutron bombs in Korea.

In particular, the fact that Japan, owing to its three nonnuclear principles, cannot accommodate nuclear weapons in its territory at the moment may have been the behind-the-scenes factor that drove the United States to study deployment of such offensive nuclear weapons in Korea.

The United States and the Soviet Union are now engaged START in Geneva and talks for the reduction of intermediate range nuclear force deployment in Europe, but they seem to be in difficulty. In the event the United States and the Soviet Union fail to produce an agreement in the talks for the reduction of intermediate range nuclear forces in Europe by the end of this year, deployment of 572 American Pershing II and cruise missiles will automatically begin going into West Europe. Driven by this short timetable, the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union is now entering a very serious phase.

In the event the neutron bombs are deployed in Korea, it is not impossible to imagine that the U.S.-Soviet confrontation concerning the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe could flare up in the Far East region with Korea as its center.

Through its media, the Soviet Union has unscrupulously asserted that nuclear weapons have been deployed in Korea and that the United States is even planning to deploy strategic nuclear weapons there.

Fearing a confrontation between the United States and Soviet Union, Europeans staged antinuclear projects in opposition to the deployment of neutron bombs in Europe. Deployment of the neutron bombs has become such a great issue that it attracts attention from the international community.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK050256 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Report on the Deployment of Neutron Bombs -- Firm ROK-U.S. Security Ties and the Dreadfulness of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Mr Anderson, a prominent U.S. columnist, in his WASHINGTON POST column on 2 May disclosed that the United States has already deployed tactical nuclear weapons in the ROK, that nuclear mines are laid within 1 mile of the Demilitarized Zone, and that deployment of neutron bombs is also being considered.

We are not in a position to verify the truth of this report, as it has been the usual practice between the two governments not to make comments on or specifically disclose nuclear-related matters. Mr Anderson's assertion, however, is very worthy of our attention in view of his professional reputation. Should it be true, we are relieved and feel safe about the security of our country because the ROK has already been equipped with nuclear arms and is protected by nuclear arms. Furthermore, deployment of neutron bombs will boost our security to the maximum degree. It is, therefore, quite natural that we should take great interest in neutron bombs.

It is not a new policy of the United States that neutron bombs will be used in the ROK in case of emergency, because it has been established U.S. policy since 1981. The United States formulated the policy in August 1981, when it decided on the production of neutron bombs, that the United States will bring in and use neutron bombs, when necessary, with approval of the ROK president, in case of an invasion from the North.

Deployment beforehand, not deployment in case of emergency, however, is a new development, and this can be taken as a further strengthened and elaborate U.S. posture and a determination to defend the ROK. Mr Anderson's column does not specify whether it is a deployment "in case of emergency" or "beforehand;" however, he seems to have meant the latter, which arouses our attention.

Our being equipped with nuclear arms and the prospects of using them, however, do not entirely relieve us from worries.

Our use of nuclear arms will, no doubt, annihilate the North Korean puppet forces, but we must think of the dreadful damage caused by the radioactivity as well as our concern for the devastated North Korea out of compassion for compatriots. We also must consider the possibility that, although it is clear that the North Korean puppets do not now have nuclear arms, nuclear arms in the ROK can lead the allies of the North Korean puppets to providing the latter with nuclear arms.

The Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles directed at the Far East is a reality that may necessitate corresponding steps on the part of the ROK. Nevertheless, a nuclear war in this land is not desirable even if we will, and should, win the war.

Another war should not break out in this land -- [as published] both to prevent nuclear war and to protect the people in the North from the devastation of war. It is well-known to the world that our side will not start a war, whether it is a war on the Korean peninsula or a third world war. The free world, including the ROK and the United States, maintains military power for defense and as war-deterrence -- nuclear arms serve the same purpose.

As U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger told Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, the North Korean puppets should know exactly that the U.S. defense commitment to the ROK is to prevent another war resulting from their miscalculation or from an accident. ROK-U.S. ties have never been firmer than they are now. Should the North Korean puppets provoke a war, it would mean their destruction; and they should know it will lead to a nuclear war in this land.

PHOUN SIPASEUT MEETS USSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION

BK060736 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, received a courtesy call from the delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR [AUCCTU] led by (Mariyev), member of the AUCCTU presidium, in Vientiane on 4 May. Soviet Embassy Counselor (Vanterjunia) in Laos also accompanied the delegation during its call on Vice Chairman Phoun Sipaseut.

During the courtesy call, Phoun Sipaseut hailed and appreciated the visit to Laos by the AUCCTU delegation, stressing that it was a contribution to strengthening the solidarity and all-round fraternal cooperation between the Lao and Soviet peoples. At the same time, Phoun Sipaseut also reiterated the consistent stand of the Lao party, government and people in their support to the peace initiatives and proposals to reduce the arms race and to attain detente advanced by the USSR. At the same time, he also stressed the role and responsibility of the Lao working class in national and socialist construction since the liberation of their country. Finally, Phoun Sipaseut, speaking on behalf of the Lao party, government and people as well as workers, expressed thanks and profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, people and workers for rendering effective support and assistance to the Lao revolution in the past as well as at present.

Speaking on behalf of the AUCCTU delegation, (Mariyev) told the vice chairman of the glorious success of the delegation's visit to Laos, and pledged to continue rendering support and assistance to Laos' national construction, particularly Lao trade union work. The conversation between the host and the guest on several issues proceeded in an atmosphere of intimate friendship.

(Mariyev) and his party arrived in Laos on 26 April, and left for home on the afternoon of 4 May after successful 9-day visit. During the visit, the delegation called on the president and vice president of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, attended the May Day rally in Vientiane, and visited some factories and production bases in Vientiane province and municipality. Wherever they visited, they were warmly welcomed by Lao cadres, working and people.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS MARX EXHIBIT OPENING

BK060742 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] A photo exhibition to mark the 165th birthday and 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx was opened at the exhibition hall of the Ministry of Culture on 4 May by the Karl Marx anniversary celebration organizing committee, the GDR national exhibition hall and the GDR International Association for Solidarity With Other Countries.

Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and vice chairman of the Karl Marx anniversary celebration organizing committee; Comrade Lt Gen Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and chief of the party organizations committee; Comrade Thongsavat Khaikamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee, minister, and chief of the office of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; and a number of distinguished guests.

GDR Ambassador Dieter Doering and diplomats of the socialist countries in Laos also attended the opening of the exhibition.

On this occasion, Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun and GDR Ambassador Dieter Doering delivered speeches.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK081058 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 May 83

["Text" of 8 May joint greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president; Premier Lubomir Strougal; and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, Prague]

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the CSSR's National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government and in our own names, we would like to convey our warm salutations and greetings to you, comrades, and through you, to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], the Federal Assembly, the government and fraternal people of Czechoslovakia.

After defeating the Hitlerite fascists and being liberated with an assistance of the Soviet Red Army, promoting and expanding their stalwart tradition of revolutionary struggle and their tradition of creative labor, and with the cooperation of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Czechoslovak people have repeatedly scored great and glorious achievements in the economic construction and cultural development. As a result, Czechoslovakia has become a country with highly developed industry, modern collective agriculture and advanced science and technology. The Czechoslovak people's material and spiritual life has also been improved with each passing day. At present, the Czechoslovak people are striving to implement the seventh 5-year economic and social development plan, and have achieved new success, thereby significantly contributing to an enhancement of the strength of the socialist community and to the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe and the world. Following the success, the prestige and influence of the CSSR have also been raised to a higher level in the international arena.

We wholeheartedly hail the glorious achievements of the fraternal Czechoslovak people and regard those achievements as our own. We wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the CPCZ with Comrade Gustav Husak as head, new and still greater success in the implementation of the resolutions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ with a view to successfully building advanced socialism in the CSSR.

May the fraternal friendship and solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia be daily developed and strengthened!

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF LAO YOUTH CONGRESS

BK041718 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 83

[PASASON 2 May editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail Success of the First National Congress on the LPRYU"]

[Excerpt] In his address to the youth congress, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, our beloved leader, said: Who else but our youths will defend, safeguard and

build a happy life for our people so as to realize the time-honored aspirations of our forefathers and older brothers who shed their blood for the country? He went on to say that our youths must clearly keep in mind that the current situation in our country does not permit us to lower our guard and enjoy a good life, but calls on our youths to heighten their sense of enthusiasm, creativity and strength. This statement is an esteemed teaching and the call of the nation which must be heeded by our youths of all tribes.

The first national LPRYU congress has been concluded with a glorious success. However, this is only an initial success of our youths. It is necessary that all Lao youths must continue to march forward so as to translate this success into reality. It is important that the Executive Committee of the LPRYU vigorously direct its attention to the grass-roots level so as to consolidate and strengthen youth organizations, to mobilize youths throughout the country to be around their respective local LPRYU committees, and to build a new generation of youths to become faithful continuators of the party's revolutionary cause. Especially in the immediate future, the LPRYU Executive Committee must urgently disseminate the contents of the congress among the masses of youths throughout the country so as to encourage them to persevere in translating them into reality in all spheres of work, be they in carrying out combat duty, food production, construction, education, sports, literary, and other tasks, with a view to successfully fulfilling all the resolutions adopted at the congress, as well as the resolutions adopted at the third party congress and the first 5-year state plan.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN AGREEMENT -- Vientiane, April 12 (OANA-KPL) -- An agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the LPDR and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed here on April 9, by Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and of the Lao-Mongolian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and Nyamjavine Vaasanjav, first vice-chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations and of the Mongolian-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The agreement has spelled out that the Government of the MPR will deliver its goods to the LPDR in 1983. The goods which will be delivered this year are equivalent to 6.5 million kip. In addition, a memorandum on the preparation for the fourth session of the commissions, which is scheduled to open in Ulaanbaatar and on effective measures for the solution of actual working problems of the commissions, was also signed by the two personalities. Orsooguin Nyamaa, Mongolian ambassador to the LPDR, was also present on both occasions. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 12 Apr 83 BK]

SRV PROVINCIAL AGREEMENT -- Vientiane, May 2 (KPL) -- An agreement was recently signed at Champassak District, the southern province of Laos, between the party committee of the said province and that of Nghia Binh of Vietnam. The agreement, which dealt with the 1983 cooperation between the two sister provinces, is to develop the friendship relations and the special combatant solidarity between the party and administrative committees and peoples of Champassak and Nghia Binh Province. The signing ceremony was conducted by Sounthon Thep asa, member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the provincial party committee of Champassak and Do Quang Thang, secretary of the provincial party committee of Nghia Binh. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 2 May 83 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON TALKS WITH SRV

BK110204 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 10 May 83

[Statement issued 10 May by Foreign Ministry]

[Text] In April, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made a proposal to Vietnam to the effect that, as a confidence building measure signifying Vietnam's sincerity in resolving the Kampuchean problem, Vietnamese forces should take a unilateral step in withdrawing 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The proposed distance for the withdrawal is meant to put the Thai border outside the Vietnamese artillery range. On the same occasion, Foreign Minister Sitthi declared that he was ready to travel to Hanoi for talks with the Vietnamese leaders in order to discuss the Kampuchean problem should Vietnam agree to implement the said proposal.

Over the past 4 years, the presence and activities of the Vietnamese forces in western Kampuchea have seriously threatened Thai lives and property as well as Thai sovereignty and security, in spite of repeated assurances by Vietnamese leaders of Vietnam's desire for peace.

In this connection, Foreign Minister Sitthi's proposal is consistent with UN resolution calling for the establishment of safe areas inside western Kampuchea. Thailand stands ready to work with others in bring about a total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination through the process of UN-supervised elections. It reiterates the position that tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border is the consequence of the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. Such tension can only be alleviated if Vietnamese forces (?are pulled back) from the Thai border region and eventually withdrawn from Kampuchea entirely. In this respect, Thailand has every justification to ask that Vietnam respect Thai security concerns and refrain from actions that prove harmful to Thai security interests.

Consequently, if Vietnam shows its sincerity and withdraws accordingly, a basis will be formed for negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and not merely partial settlement of the border security situation which has been caused by the fighting within Kampuchea following the invasion and occupation of that country by Vietnam.

SITTHI'S REMARKS ON TALKS WITH SRV DISCUSSED

BK110126 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Foreign Policy Flexibility May Soon Be Tested"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the only elected member of the House of Representatives to continue holding the portfolio which he held as a non-elected Cabinet minister, has added a new twist to Thailand's foreign policy. The key points in it are that there will be more "flexibility" and that Thailand would work towards "balance of interests" with other countries. As a matter of fact we have always considered that, during the past three years of the Prem Tinsulanon government, our foreign policy has been extremely articulate and effective.

Foreign policy is of course extremely sensitive, since policy not only has to be initiated but it has also to react to any sudden changes in the foreign policies of other countries. It is unlike industrial or commercial policies which are not sensitive to the policies of other countries, and if they are it is the Foreign Ministry that has to smooth out the problems.

Balance of power (or balance of terror, if you will) is an outmoded concept as Sitthi himself has pointed out quite clearly. We would like, however, to add one more point: Many nations in the world nowadays look at military treaties with suspicion because when the crunch comes it is not known whether the treaty will be observed in letter and in spirit. It is fine for superpowers to sit and talk about the number of missiles and number of atomic war-heads and try to achieve a balance of power -- of course they never come to any sort of "balance" -- but we are not in the atomic game.

Our first concern in foreign policy is realpolitik, a foreign policy based on Thailand's interests. But naturally, however, ideal that might be, it is unworkable because there are always clashes of interest since all countries put their interests first. Here is where what Sitthi has said -- "balance of interests" -- makes clear meaning because interests between friendly countries or trading partners have to be balanced.

Thai foreign policy has always been flexible and Sitthi has kept it so during his tenure in office, but right now "flexibility" takes on an added dimension. Heng Samrin's Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have reacted positively to a proposition made by Sitthi (before the elections) that Vietnamese troops should pull back 30 km from the Thai border, and into Kampuchea -- this was not a formula for the solution of the Kampuchean problem but a temporary measure to ease border tension.

The two have said that they would like to talk to Sitthi about it and Sitthi has accepted to discuss the matter with at least Thach. And, as is only natural, he has said that he must take a swing through ASEAN capitals, sound out opinions, before he makes a positive response to Hanoi. Personally, we do not think that [there] is much sincerity in what Thach and Hun Sen have said but flexibility demands that Sitthi have a talk with Thach in Hanoi. He will have the advantage of knowing from Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun about his visit to Hanoi.

In our opinion, Thach will discuss the matter but will demand a quid pro quo, wanting all Kampucheans to be moved away from the Thai Kampuchean border, 30 km into Thailand. That indeed would pose a very big problem if we are talking about balance of interests, our own and those of our ASEAN partners.

'COMMENTARY' OPPOSES AUSTRALIAN AID TO SRV

BK110154 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 May 83 p 3

[Text] Australian provision of aid to Vietnam would only mean that it condones the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, a Foreign Ministry commentary released on Sunday said.

The Foreign Ministry, in voicing opposition to the aid issue, referred to recent remarks by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden to his Philippine counterpart, Carlos Romulo, that any Australian aid to Vietnam would be modest, only covering agriculture and education and not including any military support.

The commentary said the ministry would like to question whether Vietnam deserved any Australian aid at all.

"It is public knowledge that the Vietnamese have gone through three decades of war, thus making them badly in need of foreign aid to reconstruct their devastated country," said the commentary, "but the Vietnamese leadership has chosen to traverse the path of military adventurism."

"As a result, the protracted war in Kampuchea has drained Vietnam's limited resources. A prosperous Vietnam after reunification remains an unobtainable dream of the late president Ho Chi Minh," said the commentary.

It added that Hanoi needs Soviet support to maintain its occupation of Kampuchea. "Does Australia wish, by its inclination to provide aid to Vietnam, to be identified along with the Soviet Union as abetting an action it publicly condemns?" the commentary concluded.

SAIYUT CALLS FOR BETTER INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

BK100204 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 May 83 p 5

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon yesterday instructed commanders of the three armed forces to enhance their ability to gather strategic intelligence information as a precautionary measure against external threats.

The instruction was given in the monthly meeting of commanders and chiefs-of-staff of the three armed forces, as well as senior officials from the Police Department, at the Supreme Command yesterday.

The meeting resolved to install more long-range sentry equipment at sensitive border areas as part of the armed forces' programme to raise the efficiency of their defence.

They also adjusted the deployment of ground, naval, and air forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border to ensure that the situation remains under control.

The meeting agreed to the assessment that the situation during the past month along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in Thai territorial waters adjacent to the Indochinese countries was generally stable.

The threat has not been increased, due to the fact that the Vietnamese troops have reduced their military activities, while the Khmer resistance forces have stepped up theirs, throughout war-torn Kampuchea, the meeting concluded.

CUU LONG CORPS RETURNS FROM KAMPUCHEA

Honored by Council of State

OW072324 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- The Council of State held a ceremony here this afternoon to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on the Cuu Long group of divisions, which had returned after fulfilling its international task in Kampuchea.

Present were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and others. Also present were Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly commended the Cuu Long group of divisions for having satisfactorily fulfilled its task and presented it with the Ho Chi Minh Order.

He said: "Through their work, the Cuu Long group of divisions and the other units of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea have made important contributions to the strengthening of the militant solidarity and special friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

"We note with satisfaction that within only a short period of time, the heroic Kampuchean people, with their bravery, intelligence and creativeness, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and enjoying the effective support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the other countries in the socialist community, and of progressive people all over the world, have overcome untold difficulties and trials in their national rebirth and scored great achievements in their national defence and construction.

"The international position and prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are constantly rising, and what is noteworthy is that the world public has widely welcomed the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops this time, describing this as a vivid manifestation of the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Kampuchea, which was clearly expounded in the statement of the recent Indochinese summit in Vientiane."

Chairman Pham Van Dong continued: "At present, the Chinese expansionists have not yet abandoned their scheme of annexing Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Since mid-April, they have intensified provocations against Vietnam's northern border areas, increased military aid to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries taking refuge on Thai territory. Together with the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists have supplied more weapons to Thailand. This situation makes it necessary for our people to maintain high vigilance and promote our militant solidarity with the Kampuchean and Lao peoples for the cause of national construction and defence in each country, and against the common enemies."

On behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Cuu Long group of divisions, Colonel Vo Van Dan, its commander, expressed their joy and pride to receive this noble award. He reported on his units' achievements in fulfilling its international task in Kampuchea.

Presented With Ho Chi Minh Order

BK081520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 May 83

[By station correspondent (Tran Trong Truy)]

[Text] A grand ceremony was held at the presidential palace this afternoon, 7 May, to present the Ho Chi Minh Order, our coveted state award, to the Cuu Long Corps of Vietnamese volunteer forces which has recently returned to its beloved Vietnamese fatherland after fulfilling its international task in Kampuchea.

Attending the ceremony were Comrades Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; and Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee. Many high-ranking cadres of the party, government and mass organizations at the central echelon and in Hanoi and a number of VPA generals were present. The Kampuchean and Lao ambassadors and military attaches and numerous local and foreign press, radio and television correspondents were also on hand.

The Determined to Win banner of the Cuu Long Corps was present at this grand ceremony, as well as its commanders and representatives of its combatants, who have glorified the name and fighting prowess of this corps of Vietnamese volunteer forces, with their chests glittering with military exploit orders.

At 1600 sharp, Comrade Nguyen Huu Thu, member of the party Central Committee, minister and general secretary of the Council of Ministers read the Council of State Decision conferring the Ho Chi Minh Order on the Cuu Long Corps. He said:

[Begin recording] The SRV Council of State, in pursuance of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and in compliance with a proposal by the Council of Ministers hereby decides to award the Ho Chi Minh Order to the Cuu Long Corps of the VPA, which has recorded many particularly outstanding achievements in combat and has satisfactorily fulfilled its international duty in Kampuchea.

Hanoi, 29 April 1983 Signed: Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State [applause] [end recording]

Amid an atmosphere permeated with revolutionary optimism and lofty proletarian internationalism, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong presented the order bearing the name of Great President Ho Chi Minh to the Cuu Long Corps. Amid warm applause, the chairman solemnly pinned the glorious order on the Cuu Long Corps' Determined to Win banner. He then read an instruction addressed to the cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps. He said:

[Begin recording] Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Comrade Ambassador Sieng Saran of the PRK, Comrade Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom of the LPDR, comrades;

Implementing the statement of the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea summit conference held in Vientiane in February 1983, the SRV Government, after reaching agreement with the PRK Government, has ordered the withdrawal of another component of the Vietnamese volunteer forces. After gloriously fulfilling its task, the Cuu Long Corps has returned to its beloved Vietnamese fatherland. [applause]

Combining ardent patriotism with pure internationalism, the Cuu Long Corps has thoroughly understood venerated and beloved President Ho's teaching that aiding a friendly country is to aid oneself. From the first days, the corps has stood shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people and their armed forces and steadfastly fought against the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces supplied and aided by the Beijing expansionists. The corps has made positive contributions to the Kampuchean people's miraculous rebirth and to the building and defense of the ever stabler and stronger PRK. [applause] Through these fine deeds, the corps, together with the rest of Vietnamese volunteer forces in Kampuchea, have made important contributions to the strengthening of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. [applause]

Today, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, I heartily command the Cuu Long Corps and award it the coveted order bearing the name of the great leader of the Vietnamese people -- respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh [applause] -- who painstakingly built the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship that binds the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. I cordially convey my commendations to all the cadres and soldiers of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Kampuchea as well as to the Vietnamese specialists there who have performed and are performing their glorious international duty in Kampuchea.

On this occasion, I also express our sincere gratitude toward the KPRP, the PRK Government and the fraternal Kampuchean people for wholeheartedly loving, trusting, caring for and creating all favorable conditions for the Vietnamese volunteer forces and specialists to fulfill their missions in Kampuchea. [applause]

Dear comrades, we note with satisfaction that within only a short period of time, the heroic Kampuchean people, with their bravery, intelligence and creativeness, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, and enjoying the effective support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and of progressive people all over the world, have overcome untold difficulties in their national rebirth and scored great achievements in the undertaking to build and defend their beloved country. [applause]

The international position and prestige of the PRK are constantly rising. Here, it is noteworthy that the world public has widely welcomed the withdrawal of our troops this time, describing it as a vivid manifestation of the consistent policy of the SRV, which was clearly expounded in the statement of the recent Vietnamese summit.

At present, the Chinese expansionists have not yet abandoned their scheme of annexing Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Since April, they have intensified provocations against our northern border areas and increased military aid to the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer reactionary forces taking refuge on Thai soil. Together with the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists have supplied more weapons to Thailand. [Paragraph continues]

This situation makes it necessary for our people to maintain high vigilance and promote our militant solidarity with the Kampuchean and Lao peoples for the cause of national defense and construction in each country against the common enemies.

I earnestly urge cadres and soldiers of the Cuu Long Corps to further develop their fighting fervor and make their unit firm and strong in all respects in preparation for fulfilling all tasks in an outstanding manner so as to be worthy of the coveted award you have just received. [applause]

The sacred revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples will certainly triumph in glory! [applause] [end recording]

Following the instructions given by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Colonel Vo Van Dan, commander of the Cuu Long Corps, read a pledge of honor to the party Central Committee, the Government and the people on behalf of the corps cadres and soldiers. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State;

Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers;

Dear Comrade Ambassadors of the PRK and the LPDR;

Dear Comrade party, state, army and mass organization leaders; and

Dear distinguished guests:

The cadres and soldiers of the Cuu Long Corps are extremely elated to receive the coveted Ho Chi Minh Order bestowed by the party and state. This is the common pride of all the Vietnamese volunteer forces cadres and soldiers who have performed and are performing international duty in Kampuchea.

This glory first of all belongs to the glorious CPV, great President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people and to the beloved compatriots and comrades who have valiantly sacrificed their lives in the long struggle for independence, freedom and socialism.

The Cuu Long Corps reports to the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers that it has fulfilled the international duty entrusted by the party, state and people. The concern of the leadership and the compatriots and comrades at home and the care, assistance and coordination of the party, government, people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea gave the corps more strength to fulfill its duty.

Having returned to the heart of the fatherland, the cadres and soldiers of the Cuu Long Corps pledge to the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers that it will remain boundlessly loyal to and absolutely confident in the leadership of the CPV and its Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan; resolutely preserve and develop the revolutionary nature and fine traditions of our army; strictly implement the lines and policies of the party and state; respect and abide by the local regulations; maintain strict discipline in its relationship with the people; intensively engage in study and training activities to improve its combat readiness and fighting strength; and stand ready to carry out all new duties as ordered by the party, state and people.

We wish good health to the party and state leaders and to the comrade delegates!
[applause] [end recording]

After the grand ceremony, Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and other high-ranking leaders warmly shook hands with and embraced the faithful Vietnamese sons who had just returned to the fatherland after fulfilling their international duty in a friendly country; and cordially inquired about their activities.

The ceremony ended amidst the hearty martial strains of the song "As If Uncle Ho Were Present on the Happy Day of Great Victory."

Armored Unit Returns

OW081832 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8 -- The home-coming armoured brigade of the Cuu Long group of divisions of Vietnamese Army volunteers, which entered Phnom Penh in 1979 to help the Kampuchean revolutionary forces overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City's harbour today.

A large number of representatives of the people and armed forces in the city, carrying flags and flowers, warmly welcomed the Vietnamese volunteers who had returned home after fulfilling their international duty towards the Kampuchean people.

Art performances were given right at the harbour in honour of the returning unit and in praise of Vietnamese-Kampuchean solidarity.

Dozens of Vietnamese and foreign mass media workers were on hand to cover the welcoming ceremony.

High-Ranking Officers Meet Corps

BK091258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] On the evening of 7 May, on behalf of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Senior General Van Tien Dung, Senior General Chu Huy Man, and many high-ranking officers, from the Ministry of National Defense had a cordial meeting with the representatives of the Cuu Long Corps, which has just returned to the fatherland after fulfilling its international duty in Kampuchea.

Comrades Van Tien Dung and Chu Huy Man cordially talked with the corps' representatives and heartily praised its officers and men for their glorious achievements for which they have been awarded the distinguished Angkor and Ho Chi Minh Orders by the PRK and SRV Governments, respectively.

The Cuu Long Corps' representatives were deeply touched by the solicitous concern of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, and promised that the corps is determined to maintain and enhance the revolutionary nature and good tradition of our armed forces and of the corps itself and to endeavor to train intensively in order to heighten its combat readiness and fighting strength and to be ready to carry out all new duties to be entrusted by the party, state and armed forces.

NHAN DAN ON BEIJING'S 'SLANDER' ON WITHDRAWAL

BK110640 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Under the title, "Beijing's Despicable Mouthpiece," today's NHAN DAN commentary says: The homecoming operation staged by the Cuu Long Corps was an event that strongly attracted the attention of the world public. More than 100 foreign newsmen came to Phnom Penh to cover it by gathering documents, filming and writing reports to record this great event.

So far, we have read many articles and seen film clips describing the corps' withdrawal operation which started from the heart of the capital, Phnom Penh, from where the corps traveled along Route 1 to Neak Loung Port, then to Bavet township and then to (Moc Bai), a locality at the Kampuchea-Vietnam border, and was headed in the direction of Ho Chi Minh City. On the first day of the withdrawal operation alone, 2 May, as the foreign newsman noted, nearly 300 military trucks, tanks, armored cars, all-terrain vehicles, command cars and signals vehicles returned to Vietnam by road and river.

People in many major world capitals -- Moscow, New Delhi, Paris, Tokyo, London, Brussels and Washington -- have viewed these scenes of the troop withdrawal on television.

Then, the commentary deals with some scenes of the send-off ceremony for the Cuu Long Corps and with the sentiments of the Kampuchean people bidding farewell to the corps, and asserts: Here is the truth as to what occurred. In particular, in our present times when the plain truth has been recorded through the lenses of still and movie cameras, no one can eradicate or deny it. There was only one case involving an AFP correspondent in Beijing who had been allowed to enter Phnom Penh and who together with his wife, for one reason or another, refused to board a helicopter from Phnom Penh to the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border to clearly observe what happened there unlike the majority of his colleagues from Japan, Canada, Belgium, the United States, Holland and so forth. He persisted in demanding that he be taken there by car but, due to a regrettable technical failure, the car in which he was riding left Phnom Penh behind schedule. By the time the car arrived at (Moc Bai), on the border, it was already twilight and the grand meeting welcoming the volunteer corps as it crossed the border on the way home had just finished. The military convoy had already departed for Ho Chi Minh City. The correspondent, irritated by this fact, wrote a nonsensical report about the troop withdrawal not being observed by international newsmen. XINHUA and Radio Beijing have gleefully seized on this untruthful report, clamoring that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal was just a pretense, that no one knew the whereabouts of the Vietnamese troops after their departure from Phnom Penh, and that no international newsmen had seen the Vietnamese troops withdraw toward the border at all. This was reported by Radio Beijing on the evening of 9 May. The above is nothing but a nonsensical, odious, inherent and deep-rooted slander adopted by the Beijing propaganda mouthpiece.

NAKASONE'S ASEAN VISIT SEEN AS 'PROVOCATION'

BK090731 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 May 83

[8 May NHAN DAN Commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Who Provoked Whom?"]

[Text] Recently, an official of the Japanese Embassy in Singapore responded sharply to the 1 May NHAN DAN commentary which pointed out the sinister schemes behind Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's tour of the five ASEAN countries. The Japanese diplomat explained that Japan has learned its lessons from the past war but complained that the NHAN DAN article was provocative.

Who provoked whom? Was Mr Nakasone unjustly criticized? And how did he act during his tour of the five ASEAN countries?

While in these countries, Mr Nakasone distorted the actual situation in Indochina and declared that he would spare no efforts to continue colluding with Beijing, Washington and other regional reactionary forces in opposing the Kampuchean people's revival, bleeding Vietnam and the other Indochinese Countries, and obstructing dialogue among the countries in the region. He voiced support for the so-called Kampuchean resistance coalition -- which is in fact the genocidal Pol Pot clique under the cover of Sihanouk -- and declared that he would continue exerting pressure on our people in order to weaken and bleed us. This clearly shows his evil intentions of driving our people to suffocation.

All that he said about Vietnam or the three Indochinese countries during his tour of the five ASEAN countries amounts to a grudge, a hostile act and a declaration to join the Beijing reactionaries and U.S. imperialists in the crusade against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Was it not right to say that there is the danger of a revival of militarism in Japan and that Southeast Asian countries are worried about Japan's military buildup? Let us listen to the opinion of various Philippine human rights activists, who have called Mr Nakasone a symbol of Japanese militarism and appealed to the Philippine people to protest his visit. The Special Commission on Philippine-Japanese Joint Business Ventures has condemned Japan's military buildup as a threat to Southeast Asian countries. And Mr Nakasone was undoubtedly aware of a demonstration held by numerous Thai university students in front of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok on 3 May in protest against Tokyo's military buildup aimed at undermining stability and security in the region.

Were Tokyo's financial circles unjustly accused when we clearly pointed out Japan's economic ambitions toward the ASEAN countries and its many other ambitions toward the region? Let us listen to former Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik's statement at the 1 May meeting of the Indonesian committee in charge of North-South talks. Mr Malik stressed: Mr Nakasone should not think that Indonesia needs Japan. It is Japan that needs Indonesia as a market and a source of raw materials. We should be wary of the cunning scheme of industrialized countries which are trying to replace the system of real colonization with the economic exploitation of developing countries. Japanese investors should not exploit the Indonesian people. Indonesians are no longer slaves.

Mr Nakasone's Southeast Asia tour is a provocation against the peoples of Vietnam, of the other Indochinese countries, and of the rest of the region. It threatens regional peace and stability. Together with other Southeast Asian peoples, our people remain absolutely alert in view of the fact that Japanese militarist forces are rearing their heads, colluding ever more closely with the U.S. imperialists and Beijing reactionaries to oppose the national independence movement and socialism and serving as a shock trooper in implementing the U.S. imperialists' counterrevolutionary global strategy in Southeast Asia.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN VIEWS NEW THAI ADMINISTRATION

BK100730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 May 83

[9 May QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary by (Huynh Mai): "Where Will Thailand's New Administration Lead the Country?"]

[Text] After days of squabbling and bargaining among various political parties and between the civilians and the military, on 29 April, the Thai National Assembly, by a 317-324 vote, agreed to appoint Mr Prem Tinsulanon prime minister for another 4-year term. The next day, King Phumiphon issued a royal decree confirming Mr Prem's prime ministership.

On 30 April, REUTER observed that Mr Prem's reappointment by the Thai House of Representatives was a compromise between the politicians and the armed forces. However, the contradictions between the military and the civilians as well as among the political parties still persist after the 18 April elections. Only a week after his appointment did Mr Prem manage to form a loose coalition government acceptable to the military. Mr Prem himself has wearily admitted that, because of the still fairly acute contradictions among the various political parties, he has had great difficulty in piecing together the new Cabinet.

Foreign observers in Bangkok have remarked that Mr Prem's new coalition government was formed on the basis of an alliance of four parties -- the Social Action Party [SAP] of Mr Khukrit Pramot, the Democrat Party [DP] of Mr Phichai Rattakun, the Prachakon Thai Party [PTP] of Samak Sunthorawet, and the National Democracy Party [NDP] -- with the SAP, which commands 92 seats in the national assembly, playing the central role.

It is believed that, as the Bangkok press has remarked, the generals will never give up their ambitions. High-ranking Thai military officials such as Gen Phichit Kunlawanit have openly declared that, depending on the situation, the Army would hold exercises if deemed necessary. This means that the Thai military can stage a coup whenever they please. On his part, Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who is rallying young officers and hardheaded generals around himself, has also threatened: We will wait and see. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES has warned Thai public opinion that the military may try to negate all their failures and that a coup is always possible.

No political observer has made any optimistic prediction about the new administration's ability to extricate Thailand from the current confusions and stalemate. The root cause of Thailand's political and social instability is the unpopular policies pursued by successive administrations in the past. Since taking over the prime ministership from Mr Kriangsak Chamanan in March 1980, Mr Prem, under pressure from Washington, Beijing and the ultrarightist forces in Bangkok, has pursued a domestic and foreign policy which has driven Thailand into a serious crisis. At home, this policy was designed to serve various comprador bourgeois cliques which comprise mostly Chinese comprador elements, and the Thai militaristic forces, the interests of which have always been bound to those of foreign imperialists and reactionaries.

Today, even those Thai politicians with the slightest sense of nationalism have come to realize that this policy has caused Thailand's economy to constantly wither, its agriculture to stagnate, its industry to fall into the doldrums, its exports to drop, and poverty and social evils in spread like an epidemic.

At the end of 1982, the Thai people were stunned by the report that their country's foreign debts had exceeded the \$6 billion mark, a figure which they feared might double or triple in forthcoming years. Class contradictions in society have become ever more profound and acute. The gap between the rich and the poor has continued to widen.

Another important factor contributing to Thailand's instability has been the reactionary foreign policy pursued by its ruling circles. This policy, based on Thailand's alliance with China and the United States, was designed to promote Bangkok's close collusion with these two extremely warlike and reactionary powers to oppose the Indochinese countries. By proclaiming Thailand to be an anticommunist frontline state in Southeast Asia, the Thai authorities have turned their country into a springboard for Beijing and Washington to oppose Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, thereby creating tension in the region.

Thailand has become a shelter for reactionaries of all stripes, the lair of Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries opposing Kampuchea, the place where reactionary Lao exiles gather to form commando groups to cause trouble in the LPDR, and the rallying point of exiled Vietnamese traitors sent back to cause trouble in Vietnam. The United States has dispatched hundreds of military advisers to Thailand and has poured in hundreds of thousands of tons of weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars. U.S. military bases on Thai soil have been reactivated. Thai ports and airfields have been used by the Beijing reactionaries to transport and supply arms and food to the Khmer reactionaries. More serious still, it has been reported recently that the Thai administration has allowed China to build a strategic road running from Yunnan, through Burma and straight to southern Thailand, and that a Sino-Thai agreement has been reached for the production of arms on Thai soil.

The policy of tying itself to the U.S. war chariot and turning itself into a pawn of Chinese expansionism has in no way helped strengthen the Thai ruling circles. It is the presence of U.S. military personnel and U.S. military aid that have consolidated the power of the military against the civilians. It is also China's ever deeper infiltration that has provided a firm prop for the Chinese bourgeoisie in Thailand and the Maoist rebels. The harboring of Khmer and Lao bandits of all stripes has always been the cause of trouble in Thailand.

Well-informed politicians in Southeast Asia have rightly said that by following the United States and China and closely allying with their hostile policy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, Thailand will not only cause domestic instability and allow the United States and China to interfere every more deeply in Thai affairs but will also stir up regional tension and create favorable conditions for Beijing and Washington to sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has remarked: Bangkok has become deeply involved in the Kampuchean conflict. Thailand has invited trouble upon itself.

Although a new Thai Cabinet has been formed, there is still no clue that may help provide an answer to this question by public opinion: Will the new administration learn any useful lesson which may enable it to extricate Thailand from the current confusions and stalemate?

However, it can be categorically stated that if the new administration continues to plunge headlong into the old rut and to closely collude with Beijing and Washington in opposing the Indochinese countries, it will only drive Thailand into a new and more serious crisis and will face greater political and social instability, more acute internal contradictions and an even fiercer power struggle.

THAI, PRC COLLUSION ON BORDER ISSUE CONDEMNED

OW101443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 May 83

["Article" in 7 May NHAN DAN by Thanh Tin: "The Answer Rests With the Thai Authorities"]

[Text] The situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border has remained very tense. If the problem of the burning situation in that area is resolved, the relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Kingdom of Thailand and the relations between Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and the ASEAN nations will certainly be at a new status in line with the interests of all countries in the region -- that is what the Beijing reactionaries do not want to see materialize.

The Thai authorities are making a fuss about their proposal that Vietnamese troops move 30 km back from the border line. Showing our good will to resolve any problems between countries in the region through dialogues and negotiations, we are prepared to seriously consider all proposals and projects, but security must be guaranteed for both sides.

What is the cause of the tense situation along the Kampuchea-Thai border over the past many years? Who is responsible for it? The Thai authorities, through their prime minister and foreign minister have said more than once that Thailand does not take sides in the conflict along the Thai-Kampuchean border and that Thailand hopes that the conflict in Kampuchea is settled through negotiations. Their deeds, however, have failed to match their fine words. They speak one way, but act another.

It is public knowledge that remnant troops of the genocidal Pol Pot clique are living on Thai soil. If the Thai authorities had fully exercised their right to national sovereignty and territorial integrity and had fully realized the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, they would have denied the remnants shelter, disarmed them, or allowed them to take refuge in Thailand for humanitarian reasons on the condition that they refrain from any military and political activities. But what have the Thai authorities done? They have helped these landless criminals, who control no people, to live and set up military bases in Thailand. Tailing after the Beijing reactionaries, they have harbored a group of bandits, criminals and murderers in their home so the latter can intrude into other people's homes and commit crimes. Thus, they are an accomplice in the creation of the tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border and in waging a war and causing sabotage against Kampuchea. They have definitely sided with the Beijing reactionaries and the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and their move has been supported by the U.S. imperialists.

Everyone knows that the remnant troops of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the traitorous troops of the Sereika and Moulinaka groups cannot survive for a single day without the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists breathing life into them. Provisions, money, guns, ammunition and medicine provided by Washington and Beijing have been funneled through Thailand to these traitorous groups. The Utaphao Harbor and the Don Muong and Khorat Airports and roads linking Thailand's hinterland with the Kampuchean-Thai border have been used for the transportation of everything needed for the Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries. Even worse, the Thai authorities have used the military transportation facilities of the Thai Armed Forces in service of the Khmer reactionaries. They have turned themselves into packhorses for the bandits and murderers and have thus become vicious, criminal accomplices to those who are undermining the independence and peaceful life of the neighboring Kampuchean people.

They have gone too far by allowing the Chinese expansionists to establish their headquarters on Thai soil. The embassy and the office of the army officer -- that is, the military attache -- of the People's Republic of China in Bangkok have become oversized for the past 4 years or more and the veritable headquarters for the war of aggression against Kampuchea. That headquarters is crowded with thousands of Chinese advisers of all types -- advisers in guerrilla warfare, combat, armed forces, military transportation, intelligence training, psychological warfare, logistics. (Sun Hao), former Beijing ambassador to Phnom Penh; (Tan Fengsan), former military attache; (Wang Maoxing), former logistics officer; (Li Jiachai), former economics officer, and their valets who still reside in Bangkok, have feverishly carried out their activities in fostering and leading the Pol Pot remnant troops in their sabotage activities along the Kampuchean border.

The Thai authorities are well aware of these activities. How then can they claim that they still maintain the national sovereignty of the Kingdom of Thailand? How can the Thai authorities prove to the world public, their own people, and the ASEAN nations that they do not take sides in the current conflict? The Thai people are very honest, simple-mannered, and kindhearted. A large segment of the Thai people are Buddhists; they prize goodness and hate evil. They know the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's genocidal crimes in neighboring Kampuchea very well: the killing of nearly all monks, the destroying of all pagodas. They feel pity for the millions of Kampuchean who met their tragic deaths at the hands of the Pol Pot butchers -- lackeys of Beijing.

The Thai authorities lied about not siding with the genocidal clique because they are afraid of the condemnation by and indignation of the Thai people, including Thai intellectuals and youths. Through their acts they are inviting upon themselves the strong criticism of the Thai people of all strata who demand that they immediately end their role as vicious accomplices in seeking to sabotage the independence and security of the neighboring Kampuchean people who have just emerged from a horrendous genocide and who are now on the course of revival.

The Thai ruling circles have adopted an extremely irresponsible attitude vis-a-vis the national sovereignty of their country. They have also seriously encroached on the lives of the neighboring peoples. They have adopted that attitude for decades, since the time they allowed the U.S. imperialists to use six Thai airbases as springboards for bombings against the three Indochinese countries. Hundreds of sorties of B-52's and thousands of sorties of combat planes which dropped millions of tons of bombs on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, thus causing untold sufferings to those peoples, were made possible through the cruel and ignominious collusion of the Thai authorities. Tens of battalions of the Thai Royal Army, which arrived in Vietnam during the war and were placed under the leadership of Westmoreland and (Weyand), committed innumerable crimes against our people in the eastern Nam Bo provinces. We do not want to recall the past crimes of the Thai authorities because we only want to look forward to the future and promote good-neighborly relations with countries in the region.

A number of Western papers hold that the Thai ruling circles are artful because in exchange for their permission to the Pol Pot remnant troops to use land, roads and bases in Thailand and in exchange for the Chinese Embassy personnel's unbridled activities in Bangkok and in Thailand's border province of Trat, Chanthaburi, Surin and Buriram, China has agreed to sell to Thailand -- at cheap prices -- some million tons of oil and to purchase -- at pretty high prices -- some of Thailand's rice and sugar. In addition, the Thai authorities can keep a fixed percentage -- as a form of payment for their services -- of the commodities and weapons that Beijing and Washington provided and that the Thai military transportation service carried to the Pol Pot remnant troops. Besides the percentage, however, the Thai authorities keep a number of weapons and commodities for themselves that are considered losses during transportation.

It is no longer a secret that aid in weapons, equipment, commodities and medicine from Washington and Beijing to the Pol Pot clique has fattened lots of corrupt officials in the Thai military transportation service and in the administrative machinery in the eight Thai districts bordering Kampuchea. A number of Thais in different strata have profited and even enriched themselves from this situation.

Everyone knows that national sovereignty is something sacred that cannot be exchanged for dollars or renmin bi [people's currency]. Do the Thai authorities not know that Thailand, the other four ASEAN nations and the three Indochinese countries are within the scope and immediate and long-range goals of Beijing expansionism?

What is dangerous now is that Beijing, after being kicked out of Kampuchea, has deeply dipped its hands into Thailand affecting its economic, political, and military sectors, thus posing unfathomable dangers to the independence and sovereignty of Thailand. Do the Thai ruling circles not know that it is the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists' basic trick -- which has become its national policy -- to get the nations they want to enslave to fight against each other until exhaustion so that they can jump in and profit from the situation in the end? The Beijing expansionist-hegemonists are sitting high on the mountain and gleefully watching the conflict along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They are just implementing their doctrine of "sitting on the mountain and watching the tigers fight it out," but they have modernized the doctrine by waging war through a surrogate -- a very cruel and insidious policy.

The Thai authorities' policy in the Thai-Kampuchean border area will lead to disastrous consequences for the peoples in the region and runs counter to the legitimate interests and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Thailand. Their act proves that they still do not want a peaceful solution to the conflict. Many clear-sighted and practical-minded politicians in the ASEAN nations have shown their disapproval of their irrational and harmful policy.

Bangkok's postelection political situation is undergoing changes. However, changes of persons in the ruling apparatus do not necessarily mean changes in the erroneous policies of the past. Will the responsible persons in the Thai ruling circles clearly recognize the Thai people's true and dangerous enemy, adopt a clear-sighted policy to defend their sacred national sovereignty, and really want to sit down for talks and welcome the sensible and rational proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea? The answer rests with the Thai authorities.

SPK REPORTS THAI ACTIONS AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

OW100917 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- From April 22 to May 5, 1983, Thai reconnaissance planes on six occasions operated over Chong Chom, the Preah Vihear temples and the northern sector of Hill 343 from two to three kilometres inside Kampuchean territory, SPK reports. In the same period, Thai naval vessels made 197 incursions into the territorial waters of Kampuchea between three and thirty kilometres from Koh Kong and Koh Tang islands. Meanwhile, Thai artillery shelled Kampuchean territory 82 times, especially in the areas of Konring and Samlot in Battambang Province, Smat Deng in Pursat province, and Hills 199, 172, 259 and 343 in Koh Kong Province.

The Kampuchean Armed Forces killed or captured nearly 200 Khmer reactionaries who infiltrated into Kampuchean soil under Thai artillery cover. They also seized a big quantity of arms and ammunition.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN'S 3 MAY TALKS WITH WOLFOWITZ REPORTED

BK031019 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has been having talks with the United States assistant secretary of state for Asia and Pacific affairs, Mr Wolfowitz, who is visiting Canberra. He is the highest ranking American official to hold talks in Australia since the Labor government was elected on 5 March.

Senior government officials say the talks are expected to cover Australia's intention of resuming aid to Vietnam -- a policy opposed by the United States, China and the ASEAN nations.

Officials say Australia's recent offer to help settle the Kampuchean conflict is also likely to be discussed.

HAWKE CLARIFIES STAND ON KAMPUCHEA CONFLICT

BK110647 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the ousted Pol Pot regime should not be allowed to dominate the Kampuchean situation if the conflict is to be resolved. Mr Hawke told Parliament his government was doing all in its power to help resolve the conflict with the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, having talks in Hanoi on the subject next month.

Australia has offered to help settle the conflict and the offer had been welcomed by Vietnam, saying Australia could act as a bridge between Indochina and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN.

Mr Hawke said his government believed there were two conditions to a settlement of the conflict. Those were the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the second was fair elections for a new Kampuchean Government. Mr Hawke said the Pol Pot faction must not be allowed to interfere with the Kampuchean people's right to choose the government they wanted.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK061125 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The new Soviet ambassador to Australia, Mr Samotevkin, has been officially sworn in at Government House in Canberra. Mr Samotevkin was sworn in by the governor general, Sri Ninian Stephen, after he had presented his credentials.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the Australian Government gave the new ambassador a full ceremonial welcome.

Mr Samotevkin, aged 55, was a close aide to the late Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev. His appointment follows the retirement of the previous ambassador, Dr Sudarikov, and Australia's expulsion of the Soviet Embassy's first secretary, Mr Valeriy Ivanov, for alleged spying.

Mr Samotevkin has said that he wants improved relations between the Soviet Union and Australia.

MALAYSIASOVIET SUBMARINE SIGHTED OFF PULAU ANGSA

BK101249 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 May 83 p 1

[By A. Sri K. Nayagam]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sun. -- The sighting of a Soviet submarine this morning 5 k.m. off the Malaysian coastline, near Pulau Angsa, created a flurry at Port Kelang. The incident was triggered off when Marine Department personnel reported the presence of the submarine near the island, which is 16 k.m. off Port Kelang. However, Port Kelang and Marine Department personnel were unable to identify the type of class of the submarine. The vessel was sighted at One Fathom Bank, off Pulau Angsa, proceeding in the direction of Pulau Penang.

But, Marine Department sources in Pulau Penang said they had not been informed about the sighting and were unaware of the vessel's presence in Malaysian waters. There were also no reported sightings of the submarine after it was spotted off Port Kelang. It is believed the vessel must have gone underwater after clearing the Pulau Angsa area. The sources think the Russian vessel might be on a mission after leaving its base in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. They are also puzzled about the submarine's presence in Malaysian territorial waters. "The vessel was inside Malaysian territorial waters and very close to the mainland," one source said.

MAHATHIR REMARKS ON JAPAN'S DEFENSE BUILDUP

BK091243 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 May 83

[Excerpts] On the question of defense, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says Malaysia did not oppose Japan upgrading its defense capability as long as it is intended purely for its own self-defense. He adds that Japan can contribute to the security of the region by helping member countries to develop economically, so that they can strengthen their national resilience and ensure regional stability.

PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE LEAVES FOR BRUNEI

BK100735 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The Japanese prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, left Kuala Lumpur for Brunei this morning ending a 3-day visit to Malaysia. During his stay, he held discussions with his counterpart, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, on wide ranging bilateral and international issues.

Our correspondent (Vasanta Rajakumaran), who has been covering the Nakasone visit, says relations between the two countries had been further consolidated as a result of Mr Nakasone visit. Mr Nakasone's pledge to open Japan's market is viewed as a positive contribution to relations between Tokyo and Kuala Lumpur. Besides this, the Japanese prime minister's offer to promote greater transfer of technology is a shot in the arm for Malaysia, which is moving toward industrialization.

MAHATHIR LEAVES FOR EAST EUROPE, TURKEY

BK100733 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, left Kuala Lumpur this morning for a 9-day visit to Yugoslavia, Turkey and Romania. He is being accompanied by his wife, Datin Sri Dr Siti Hasmah, and other senior government officials.

Prior to his departure, the prime minister said it is important to have close relations with as many countries as possible. He said strengthening trade relations is one of the main priorities of Malaysia.

While in Yugoslavia, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will have talks with his counterpart on ways of increasing trade between the two countries.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ASSESSED

HK110104 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 May 83 p 4

["Viewpoint" by Salvador P. Lopez: "RP, Japan share common destiny"]

[Text] The visit of Prime Minister Nakasone to Manila was relatively quiet. It was neither enthusiastic nor hostile. In the circumstances, it may be considered a success.

Given the present state of Philippine media, the operation was unobtrusive and lowkey, in keeping with the character of the two peoples and the existing state of Philippines-Japan relations.

Considering the negative aspects of some of the subsisting issues, the absence of more dramatic manifestations of public sentiment should not be misunderstood. It is in the nature of the hospitable Filipino to refrain from actions that are likely to embarrass a distinguished guest. And the continuing state of authoritarian rule would, in any case, have served to dampen such manifestations.

Prime Minister Nakasone and President Marcos reached a number of agreements that should serve to strengthen understanding and cooperation between the two countries. But this is only a beginning. There must be a determined followup on the consideration and resolution of unfinished business: for example, the urgent need to correct the serious imbalance in the trade relations between the two countries. Concretely, Japan must import more Philippine agricultural and mineral products at fair prices, and reduce the duties on them, if we are to continue buying Japanese motor cars and other industrial products at existing levels.

Filipinos are also deeply concerned about the possible consequences of the policy to strengthen Japan's self-defence capability. Although president Marcos has said that he is "contented" with Mr. Nakasone's assurance that Japan has no intention to amend the Japanese Constitution which renounces war as an instrument of national policy, he knows from experience that amending constitutions when the political situation is ripe is a relatively easy thing to do.

History teaches that great economic power inevitably develops its own dynamism and must sooner or later develop the corresponding military power to sustain it. In the case of Japan and West Germany, which are great economic powers in their own right, the absence of commensurate military power is compensated, in the case of the first by the U.S. nuclear umbrella, and in the case of the latter by its membership in NATO. But the clear implication of these special arrangements is that should the U.S. nuclear umbrella and NATO cease to afford the necessary protection; then Japan and West Germany would be compelled to fend for themselves and seek alternative political and security arrangements.

For Filipinos, the threat of a remilitarized Japan presents extremely difficult choices. They would not feel threatened by Japanese military power so long as the U.S. bases remain on Philippine soil. Therefore, they do not relish the thought that they must keep the bases as their only effective defense against a possible Japanese threat of attack with conventional forces. Someday when they want to get rid of the bases as magnets that would inevitably draw enemy missiles in a nuclear war, they would not be able to do so because of the feat of Japanese conventional military power.

One could wish it were true that the spectre of Japanese militarism has been finally exorcised and has no chance of resurrecting. The fact, however, that today the Japanese people themselves are seriously debating the question of amending the Japanese constitution is proof that there are powerful forces in Japan that would push such an amendment at the appropriate time. Meanwhile, all they have to do is set the stage for rearmament strictly for defensive purposes.

We place our hope in the young people of Japan. They like to work hard and they like to enjoy the fruits of their labor. They do not like conscription and they hate militarism. But would they be able to resist the combined force of a revived alliance between the new zaibatsu and a resurgent military class?

Mr. Nakasone has been perceived in the Philippines as a young activist and friendly leader. That perception will change, for good or ill, because of what he does or fails to do with the remaining items on the agenda of Japan-Philippine relations

Because they are so close to each other and because they are both island nations off the vast continent of Asia, Japan and the Philippines share a common destiny. They should learn to live together in peace, because it is only in peace that they can survive together as free and foreign states.

AQUINO REPORTEDLY PLANS RETURN TO PHILIPPINES

HK021433 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 May 83 pp 1, 13

[By C. de Guzman]

[Excerpt] Chicago, Illinois -- Former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. said he will definitely return to the Philippines. Aquino talked about his coming home when the BULLETIN TODAY interviewed him on the phone at his Boston residence.

He said former Sen. Lorenzo M. Tanada has been pressing him to return next June or July. He said when he returns to Manila, he will do on a regular flight, and not through the backdoor as suggested by opposition hardliners. "I told my wife (the former Cory Cojuangco) that if we're going to forget about the Philippines, we may as well stay here in America. But if we still love our country, we should come home," Aquino said.

Filipino oppositionists in the US have been discussing Tanada's proposal for Aquino to come back.

Asked why he has been silent lately on Philippine affairs, Aquino said: "The time for political rhetorics is over." He rejected the idea of "folding one's arms and becoming mere spectators."

MARCOS DISMISSES AQUINO RETURN AS 'SPECULATIVE'

HK090156 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] The president yesterday said that he would ask his legal advisers to look into the status of former Senator Benigno Aquino, should the latter go through with his reported plan to return to the country. Asked by reporters on Aquino's reported plan to return to the Philippines, President Marcos said that while he dismisses this report as speculative, he will look into it as soon as it happens. Some opposition leaders said that Aquino might return to the country to participate in the 1984 local elections.

BRUNEIJAPANESE PRIME MINISTER MAKES 4-HOUR VISIT

OW100401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 10 May 83

[By Hiroshi Oshima, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, May 10 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived from Kuala Lumpur Tuesday for a four-hour visit to this British protectorate on the final leg of an 11-day Southeast Asian tour. On hand at the airport to welcome the Japanese leader was Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Sultan Sir Hassan al-Bolkiah's brother in charge of foreign affairs. This is the first visit to Brunei by a Japanese prime minister.

Nakasone said in an airport statement that he is happy to note Japan and Brunei are becoming good Asian neighbors through recent expansion of mutual exchanges. Although my stay in Brunei shall be all too brief this time, I hope to make the most of this opportunity for establishing personal ties with his highness the sultan and other Brunei leaders, he said. Nakasone will later call on the sultan at his palace and attend a luncheon to be hosted in his honor by the prince.

Brunei, in northwestern Borneo, is rich in oil and natural gas resources and said to be the richest area in Asia with per capita income being dollar 12,000 according to U.N. estimates in 1980. The population is 200,000 and each household owns two cars on the average. Medical and educational expenses are free and there is no income tax. Brunei will become independent late this year and will join the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) grouping Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia.

According to Japanese officials, Japan keeps close economic relations with Brunei by importing almost all natural gas produced in Brunei and 60-70 percent of crude oil. About 80 percent of passenger cars in Brunei are from Japan, the officials said.

Nakasone will leave for Tokyo at 3:15 p.m. (4:15 p.m. Japan time) winding up his tour which began April 30.

Departs for Home

BK101325 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The Japanese prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, left Bandar Seri Begawan for home this afternoon after spending about 4 hours in the Brunei capital. He was seen off at the airport by the sultan's brother, Pengiran Perdana Wakil Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah, acting menteri besar [chief minister], Pehin Datuk Abdul Azis Umar and senior government officials.

This morning, shortly after arrival, Mr Nakasone had an audience with Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah at the Istana [palace] Barul Alam.

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MAY 11, 1983

